

## Ethnic clashes in Azerbaijan

MOSCOW (R) — A session of the Armenian parliament was abruptly broken off Tuesday after deputies heard rumours of Armenian casualties in fresh ethnic violence in Azerbaijan, the Armenian news agency said. A journalist at the Azmenpress agency told Reuters the deputies returned to their constituencies after word of clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in the Azerbaijani capital Baku and elsewhere in the republic. According to the unconfirmed reports reaching Yerevan, police were guarding the homes of Armenians in Baku, the Armenian journalist said. There were also reports of Azerbaijanis attacking the minority Armenian population in two villages in the Azerbaijan region of Nakhichevan, the journalist said. There was no confirmation of the attacks from Baku. But a spokesman for the Azerbaijani news agency said several hundred thousand Azerbaijanis have been protesting for the last few days in Baku over an Armenian construction project in the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

# Jordan Times

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## Saudi-British deal ready

RIYADH (R) — Visiting British Defence Minister George Younger is due to sign an agreement which could pump investments worth hundreds of millions of dollars into Saudi Arabian industry, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. They said final agreement had been reached on the Al Yamamah offset programme and the deal would be signed later Tuesday or Wednesday. Under the terms, British companies will be encouraged to invest in industrial and commercial projects, offsetting Saudi Arabia's purchase of Tornado fighters in 1985 and again this summer. Industry sources said British investment could range between \$400 million and \$1.7 billion. The programme is loosely based on the Peace Shield offset programme signed in 1985 with a consortium of American companies, following a \$7.18 billion contract to build a communications command centre in Saudi Arabia. Younger, who arrived Monday afternoon, held talks with officials Tuesday and toured military facilities.

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### UAE signs military deal with France

ABU DHABI (AP) — The United Arab Emirates has signed a military deal with France to purchase Crotale surface-to-air missiles, a senior UAE army officer said Monday. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, deputy supreme commander of the UAE armed forces and Abu Dhabi emirate crown prince, announced the agreement at a meeting Tuesday with senior army officers. No details on the value or size of the deal were given in the report that the news agency WAM distributed. Unspecified quantities of Crotales are already part of the UAE air defence system.

### Italy offers cooperation to UAE

ABU DHABI (AP) — Italian Defence Minister Valerio Zanone arrived Tuesday in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) port city of Dubai and began military cooperation talks with his counterpart, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid. The Emirates News Agency, WAM, said that Zanone expressed during the meeting "Italy's desire to expand existing frameworks of military cooperation with the UAE." The Italian defence minister told Sheikh Mohammed, the son of the ruler of Dubai, that Italy was ready to offer the UAE its technical military expertise, WAM said.

### Marcos petitions against ban on return

MANILA (AP) — Deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, who claims he is too weak to travel from Hawaii to New York for arraignment on racketeering charges, has asked a Philippine court to let him return to his country to face an accuser. Marcos' petition, filed Monday, asked a Manila court to reconsider a decision it rendered last month dismissing his request for return from exile. The court ruled the issue was a "political matter" that could be solved only by President Corason Aquino, who has refused to let Marcos return for security reasons.

### Suspected IRA man charged in Dublin

DUBLIN (R) — A suspected Irish nationalist guerrilla was charged in a Dublin court Tuesday with escaping in 1981 from a Northern Ireland courthouse where he was on trial for the attempted murder of a British soldier. Gerard Sloan, 35, was captured by police at Dublin airport Monday as he was about to fly to Amsterdam and North America. He had been on Britain's wanted list since he escaped with seven other suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas from a Belfast courthouse in June 1981. Sloan was charged in Dublin under a special law that allows the Irish Republic to try suspected "terrorists" regardless of where their alleged crimes were committed.

### Benjedid confers with top military leaders

ALGIERS (R) — President Chadli Benjedid met Algeria's top military commanders Monday ahead of a crucial meeting of the country's ruling party next week. The national news agency APS, reporting on the meeting, described it as a periodic working session but gave no details. Benjedid, who last month weathered bloody street riots, is due to submit a range of economic and other unspecified reforms to the ruling National Liberation Front Sunday before putting them to a referendum in the new year.

### Over \$170m pledged for Palestinian refugees

UNITED NATIONS (R) — More than \$170 million has been pledged for the 1989 programme of the U.N. agency that cares for Palestinian refugees, the U.N. said Tuesday. The contributions were promised by 39 states and the European Economic Community (EEC) at a meeting here Monday. Several other countries said they would announce their contributions at a later date. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), established in 1949, has budgeted \$280.5 million for its regular programmes during 1989 and an additional \$15 million for other activities.

### Bush: No decision on defence chief

MOBILE (R) — President-elect George Bush said Tuesday he had not decided whom he would name as his defence secretary and said Stanford University professor Michael Boskin was still in the running to be his chief economic adviser. Bush, talking to reporters en route to meetings with Republican governors and Mexican President-elect Carlos Salinas de Gortari, denied news stories he had selected former Texas Senator John Tower to be his defence secretary. "No decision has been made so far if the story said the decision has been made, it hasn't been made," Bush said.

### Dutch considering stepping up contacts with PLO

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Dutch government is considering stepping up its contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) now that the group has recognised Israel, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Tuesday. But a spokesman for his ministry added it would be "premature" for the Netherlands to recognise the independent Palestinian state proclaimed last week. Tuesday's statements reflected the conflicting elements in the Middle East policy of this country which is traditionally one of Israel's strongest supporters but has increasingly denounced the Zionist state for its handling of the Palestinians under occupation.

### Velayati to visit Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati is expected in Belgrade Wednesday for talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar. Tanjug news agency reported Tuesday. It said they are expected to discuss the Middle East and Gulf peace talks, the Non-Aligned Movement and bilateral relations.

### Iran to expel 2 Turkish diplomats

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Tuesday that Tehran had ordered two of its diplomats to leave Iran. The expulsions follow Turkey's order that two Iranian envoys, allegedly involved in a kidnap plot, leave Turkey last month. "Reports that Iran has asked two of our diplomats to leave the country are correct," Foreign Ministry spokesman Inal Batu said. "Our contacts with Iranian authorities are continuing. I have nothing to add at this stage," he said. The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted the English-language Tehran Times as saying Iran had ordered the pair to leave within three days.

### Rebels attack Peru police HQ

LIMA (R) — Marxist guerrillas made a bold first-time attack on Peru's police headquarters Tuesday, firing a bazooka round and exchanging shots with policemen in central Lima. Witnesses said the bazooka blast caused no injuries but blew a small hole in the wall of the state security police building. Interior Minister Juan Soria said he believed the guerrillas belonged to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (TIRA), the successor of Peru's two main rebel groups. The four attackers sped away in a car and there were no arrests. The formidable barracks houses the provincial headquarters of Peru's three police forces and the anti-terrorist directorate, which fights leftist guerrillas.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad during a working visit (Petra photo)

## Battles flare in Beirut on independence day

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militias fought fierce rocket and machinegun battles in Beirut's southern suburbs Tuesday as Lebanon marked its 45th anniversary of independence, security sources and witnesses said.

They said the sound of exploding rockets echoed across Beirut as fighters of the Amal militia battled others from Hizbollah in the streets of the suburbs.

Witnesses told Reuters said the sudden flare up sent thousands of people and motorists screaming and panic-stricken from the suburban streets in a race for safety. "It was like the doors of hell opened up suddenly," one resident said.

The Beirut fighting followed march-pasts by Muslim and Christian troops from Lebanon's divided army earlier in the day in display of military muscle that also starkly illustrated the widening rifts in the war-weary country.

## Israeli raid kills 3, wounds 9 in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli jets and helicopter gunships bombed two Palestinian positions in South Lebanon Tuesday, killing four and wounding nine, Palestinian sources and witnesses said.

Four jets and three helicopters struck at the positions near a refugee camp in this South Lebanese port.

One attack flattened a two-storey building on the southwestern edge of the 'Ain Al Hilweh shanty town.

In another run, they hit a one-storey building only 50 metres away, set amid orange groves near a main road linking 'Ain Al Hilweh to Sidon.

Both bases were levelled by the

15-minute raid during which the jets and helicopters unleashed some 14 rockets.

The sources said the raid killed a Palestinian and wounded seven. Four others, still trapped under the rubble of one position, were feared dead.

Some of the rockets blasted two jeep-mounted anti-aircraft guns at the outskirts of 'Ain Al Hilweh.

The new raid, Israel's 22nd on Lebanon this year, coincided with the 45th anniversary of Lebanon's independence from France.

By police count, 108 people were killed and 309 wounded in the 21 previous air strikes since Jan. 3.

## 8 shot in W. Bank, Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops shot and wounded eight Palestinians in the occupied territories Tuesday after hundreds took to the streets in a pro-independence march and hurled rocks at soldiers, reports and hospital officials said.

In Nablus, troops opened fire when hundreds of marchers raised Palestinian flags to support last week's declaration of an independent Palestinian state, reporter said.

Three people were wounded, two women aged 18 and 28 and a 90-year-old man, said hospital officials in Nablus.

In Tuesday's march, the reporter said, some of the marchers carried a banner declaring: "The Palestine National Council's decisions are an absolute support to the intifada."

In the Gaza Strip, five Palestinian teenagers were shot by troops during stone-throwing confrontations in three refugee camps, hospital officials said.

The youngest of the wounded was a 13-year-old shot in the left thigh in Khan Yunis refugee camp.

Four others, all aged 15 and 16, also were shot in that confrontation and similar clashes in the Shati and Jabalya refugee camps near Gaza city, hospital officials said.

In another development Tuesday, the army said it had ordered an investigation of an incident in which soldiers rammed through the Qalandia refugee camp and broke windows after their bus was stoned by youths.

## King, Assad discuss latest developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a brief working visit to Damascus Monday and held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on the situation in the region and the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the Arab and international scenes.

The two leaders also reviewed Jordanian-Syrian relations, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Part of King Hussein's talks with Assad was attended by

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

Syrian Vice-Presidents Abdul Halim Khaddam and Zouheir Mashaqa, Premier Mahmoud Al

Zu'bi and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa also were present in the first round of talks. Upon arrival in Damascus the King was received by President Assad, Khaddam and Mashaqa, the Syrian prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the defence minister and the deputy prime minister for service affairs in addition to the Jordanian ambassador to Syria.

King Hussein was seen off upon departure and received upon arrival at Amman airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior civil and military officials.

## Arafat hopes to address U.N. General Assembly

CAIRO (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Tuesday the United States had agreed to give him an entry visa so he can address the United Nations. A U.S. spokesman said he had not even applied.

U.S. State Department officials however acknowledged that Egypt and other Arab states had asked the U.S. to grant Arafat a visa. The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said neither Egypt nor any of the others had been given any indication of a favourable response.

Arafat indicated to reporters that the visa was obtained with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's help. The PLO leader spoke after meeting with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, who said last week that Egypt was interceding in Arafat's behalf with Washington.

"President Mubarak informed me today (Tuesday) through Dr.

Esmat Abdul Meguid that the U.S. administration has agreed to grant me an entry visa so I can address the United Nations," Arafat said.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said no visa application had been received from Arafat and that if one comes, it would be subjected to "severe scrutiny."

On Nov. 10, Redman said the administration would take into account "applicable laws and regulations and other pertinent circumstances" if a visa request is received.

Under the 1947 agreement placing U.N. headquarters in New York, the United States is not supposed to "impose any impediment to transit," of people involved in the United Nations on official business.

However, Congress has authorised denying visas to people who

## Labour-Likud talks collapse

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Talks aimed at forming a broad-based coalition government with the Likud and Labour parties broke off Tuesday over what job Labour leader Shimon Peres might have in a new cabinet.

A Labour party statement broadcast by Israel Radio said there appeared to be "no basis" for continuing exploratory talks about joining Likud.

Officials said the talks broke down over Labour demands for senior cabinet posts and an active search for peace negotiations with the Arabs.

A spokesman for the foreign ministry, which is headed by Peres, left open the possibility talks could resume at a later date.

However, some Labour party officials said it was likely that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would now form a narrow government with small religious and

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## Probe starts into killing by Iraqi leader's son

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's justice minister set investigators working Tuesday on the case of President Saddam Hussein's eldest son, ordered by his father to stand trial for killing a presidential servant.

Akram Abdul Qadir Ali appointed two prominent judges and a public prosecutor to begin the probe, after Hussein asked him Monday for a "proper investigation and trial" of his 24-year-old son Uday, now being held in jail.

Last month's killing became a subject for open debate among some Iraqis Tuesday. Hussein, 51, aroused sympathy among numerous Iraqis with the wording of his message to Ali, broadcast on Baghdad Radio.

Tears stressed down the face of a Baghdad Television announcer when he read out the news Monday night.

"I ask you to hold a proper investigation into the incident and a proper trial for Uday and let God be with those whom you choose to say the fair verdict according to the law, in a way that expresses justice and satisfies God and the community," the president said.

One television announcer wept over the story of Uday, said to have attempted suicide three times since the killing.

"I feel sorry for Uday and surely we will miss his leadership," said student and soccer fan Ahmad Khalis.

Uday, who was jailed two days after hitting the servant Oct. 18, resigned his posts as Olympic Committee and Football Association president earlier this month.

Ali, in a message to Hussein, assured him that "justice will take its course." He said the courts dealt with cases "according to the law and the essence of justice, which take into consideration the circumstances of each case and the surrounding conditions."

Uday, an engineering graduate, is head of the trustees of the newly-opened Saddam College for Engineering Sciences.

## Mulroney emerges victorious in elections

TORONTO (AP) — A victorious Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Tuesday that Canada had chosen the road to free trade with the United States and claimed a mandate to enact a controversial U.S.-Canada trade pact.

"Conservative majority; voters back trade deal," the Globe and Mail, which calls itself Canada's national newspaper, said in its banner headline.

Although Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party lost ground in parliament, the Toronto Star, which had bitterly criticised the trade agreement, said in an editorial that the "people of Canada have spoken convincingly."

"With this historic mandate, Mulroney assumes an awesome responsibility: Canadians have put their future and that of their children in his hands," the newspaper said.

Voters returned Mulroney to office with 169 seats in the 295-seat House of Commons. He said he would call legislators promptly into session to pass the bill.

Mulroney told a midnight rally in Quebec that Canadians had "indicated the road they wish to follow. Now it is a time for healing in the land."

He defeated two rivals who based their campaign on opposition to the trade pact Mulroney signed with President Ronald Reagan 11 months ago. They claimed Mulroney's free trade programme would subordinate Canada to the United States and ultimately rob Canada of its sovereignty.

Official figures with 95 per cent of the vote counted showed the opposition Liberal Party led by John Turner with 82 seats, more than double its 40 of four years ago, and the Socialist New Democratic Party of Ed Broadbent with 44 seats, up from 30.

The popular vote broke down to about 43 per cent for the Conservatives, 32 per cent for the Liberals and 20 per cent for the New Democrats, with the turnout at about 75 per cent of the 17.5 million eligible voters.

The Canadian Press news agency said the Conservatives had 5.4 million votes, the Liberals 4.05 million and the New Democrats 2.4 million.

The Conservatives saw their power erode somewhat in the newly expanded 295-seat House of Commons. The 169 seats won Monday compared to 211 out of 282 seats in the 1984 election.

## Talks begin on new Pakistan government

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Populist leader Benazir Bhutto and her conservative rival, Nawaz Sharif, met separately with Pakistan's president Tuesday to discuss the formation of a government.

Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) emerged as the country's largest in last week's National Assembly election but fell short of an overall majority.

If it can muster enough votes from elected independents and smaller parties, she could become the first woman to lead Pakistan.

Sharif met with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan late in the afternoon although his press spokesman earlier said the meeting was scheduled for Wednesday. Bhutto arrived at Islamabad airport in the early evening and left straight for the presidency.

Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Wasim Sajjad said in an interview Ishaq Khan

would probably choose a prime minister within the next few days. He added that Bhutto was a more likely choice because her party would be the largest in the 237-seat National Assembly (lower house).

"He might well (choose Bhutto)," Sajjad said. "She has the edge because she has 92 seats."

The pro-government Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) of Nawaf won 55 seats in the poll and the Karachi-based Mohajir National Movement 13 with the rest going to independents and small parties.

Under the constitution Ishaq Khan has to choose a prime minister who can command a parliamentary majority.

Bhutto says she is confident of becoming prime minister and has warned of "anarchy" if anyone else is chosen.



## Clashes erupt in Khartoum over peace pact with rebels

KHARTOUM (AP) — A demonstration by the Muslim fundamentalist National Islamic Front (NIF) protesting a peace agreement with southern rebels turned into a stone-throwing clash Tuesday, leaving ten people injured, five of them seriously.

Riot police used tear-gas and batons to end the fight which took place when about five hundred southerners intercepted a protest march by some 1,500 NIF members in the centre of Khartoum.

The procession was heading for the Sudanese armed forces headquarters to lodge a protest with Defence Minister Abdul Maged Khalil.

After the clash ended, heavily armed soldiers blocked the way to the armed forces headquarters and the marchers went on to the cabinet building. There, Ali Osman Mohammed Taha, the NIF deputy secretary general, read out a protest memo that was later to be presented to the government.

The memo described the agreement as an act of "treason to the Sudanese people and to the armed forces."

The NIF had been protesting an initial peace agreement signed last Wednesday between John Garang, leader of the southern rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Muhammad

Osman Al Mirghani, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, the second largest party in Sudan's coalition government.

The NIF strongly objected to a condition calling for the suspension of a controversial Islamic law among other requirements in the agreement to end the five-year civil war.

"No, no to the traitors, no to peace without Islam," chanted the NIF supporters. Southerners attacked them with stones, injuring two men on the head among others who were later taken to hospital. It was not clear whether any southerners were also wounded.

The southerners, living in shanty towns and slums in and around the capital, are among two million who have fled the fighting in the south to safer havens in northern areas of the country.

The SPLA took up arms in 1983 against the government in the north, demanding economic and social reforms for the south.

On Monday, SPLA leader Garang denied ordering any missile attacks on aircraft, including one that damaged a plane carrying much of Sudan's military hierarchy.

The plane carried 60 people, among them Defence Minister Khalil.

Osman Omer, minister for construction and public works, said

Garang told a political leader that he was held off ordering his SPLA to step up the war, even though the just-negotiated agreement to end 5½ years of civil war has not been implemented.

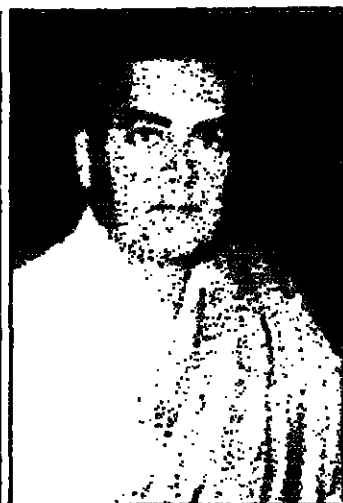
Omer said Garang made the statements in a telephone conversation on Sunday with Mirghani.

Later, SPLA radio, broadcast from Addis Ababa and monitored in Khartoum, issued a statement accusing Mirghani's Umma Party and the NIF of plotting the attack on the aircraft.

Mahdi and other political leaders have endorsed Mirghani's peace initiative with Garang, although the prime minister has not discussed the issue publicly since Thursday's missile incident. The SPLA statement said Garang was relieved about the failure of the attempt on the life of the defence minister and wished him a "a long and fruitful life."

It claimed that those who last week fired shots at the house of Mirghani a day before he left for Addis Ababa for talks with Garang were the same who plotted the plane attack.

There were no reports of arrests or claims of responsibility for the attack by gunmen in a speeding vehicle, but police sources said the blocking of Mirghani's peace mission may have been a motive.



Rajiv Gandhi

## Gandhi: Israel blocking peace

DAMASCUS (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was quoted Tuesday as saying Israel was blocking efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Israel's obstinacy has foiled all international efforts to reach a solution to the Middle East crisis," the semi-official Syrian daily Al Thawra reported Gandhi as saying.

In the interview, Gandhi expressed India's support for an international Middle East peace conference and called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

"Permanent peace in the region cannot be achieved without reaching a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem, the core of the Middle East crisis," he said.

India was one of the first nations to recognise the independent Palestinian state proclaimed at last week's meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers.

## UNICEF chief to visit Iran, Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Against the backdrop of the Gulf war ceasefire, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director James P. Grant visits Iran and Iraq this week to offer both countries emergency help in equipping rural health posts scheduled for urgent construction in war damaged areas, the regional office of UNICEF in Amman said Tuesday.

Grant will be in Iran Nov. 23-25 and in Iraq Nov. 26-28, 1988.

During the visits, his first as head of UNICEF to either country, he will have top level government discussions in Tehran and Baghdad and also tour war affected provinces, the UNICEF office said in a statement.

Despite the war, Iran and Iraq have done very "impressive" things in providing health care for their children, said Grant. Both have made exemplary progress in expanding their health networks over the past several years.

## Full text of EEC statement on PNC decisions

BRUSSELS (R) — The following is the full English text of a declaration issued Monday by the 12 European Economic Community (EEC) states on decisions announced by the Palestine National Council (PNC):

The Twelve attach particular importance to the decisions adopted by the Palestine National Council in Algiers, which reflect the will of the Palestinian people to assert their national identity and which include positive steps towards the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

They welcome in this respect the acceptance by the PNC of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for an international conference, which implies acceptance of the right of existence and of security for all states of the region, including Israel.

Respect for this principle goes together with that of justice for the peoples of the region, in particular the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people with all that this implies. For the Twelve it constitutes the necessary condition for the establishment of just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Near

East, as they have repeatedly asserted since the Declaration of Venice. The Twelve also express their satisfaction that the PNC has explicitly condemned terrorism.

The Twelve appeal to all parties concerned, while abstaining from any act of violence and any action which could further aggravate the tense situation in the Near East, to take this opportunity and contribute to the peace process in a positive way with a view to a just, global and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This solution can only be achieved through an international peace conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, which represents the suitable framework for the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned.

The Twelve are deeply concerned by the deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories and the increasing feeling of disappointment and desperation among the population of these territories which might become worse if there is no prospect of a negotiated solution. They reiterate their commitment to participate actively in all efforts contributing to a negotiated solution.

## Perez de Cuellar assumes higher diplomatic profile

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Britain's traditional leadership of the U.N.'s diplomacy in the Arab-Israeli conflict ended Monday with a reshuffle of senior posts in the world body, an official said.

U.N. spokeswoman Nadia Younes announced "structural changes" taking effect immediately, transferring Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding's responsibility for Arab-Israeli problems directly to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Goulding will head the Office of Special Political Affairs, with responsibility solely for all peacekeeping operations, except for the U.N. military observers in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Under the reorganisation, Perez de Cuellar is taking more direct control over diplomacy and arrangement of peace accords, and delegating the implementation of those arrangements to senior officials.

The first major step in that direction came in June and July when Perez de Cuellar took charge of the ceasefire negotiations between Iran and Iraq. Younes said the secretary-general is making the changes "in response to the increasing de-



Javier Perez de Cuellar

South-East Asian Nations, Japan, and the U.N.-recognised Kampuchean government-in-exile have supported calls for U.N. peacekeepers to monitor the

establishment of a Kampuchean government of national reconciliation and subsequent national elections.

Most recently, the United Nations dispatched 350 military observers back by about 1,000 support personnel to the Iran-Iraq warzone to oversee the ceasefire that took effect Aug. 20.

The U.N. peacekeepers won the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize. Goulding will accompany Perez de Cuellar to Stockholm Dec. 9 for the presentation of the peace prize.

## Rebels report more executions in Iran

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mujahideen-Khalq, the main Iranian opposition group, has claimed Tuesday that hundreds of political prisoners have been executed in Iranian cities this month, some by hanging from "construction cranes" and called on the United Nations General Assembly in a statement to publicly condemn the Tehran region for its violations of human rights.

The statement, sent by telex from Mujahideen's headquarters in Baghdad to the Jordan Times, said executions at Tehran's Evin prison were so high that relatives of prisoners line up every day outside the gates to check daily batches of bodies, searching for their loved ones.

It did not provide an exact figure for the latest executions in Evin, but said they involved dozens, including one group executed by a firing squad "before the bewildered eyes" of other prisoners.

On Nov. 8, five days after a U.N. report on executions in Iran, a large group of prisoners were executed at Evin, the statement said. They included a man and his sister, identified as Reza Mohammadi-Bahmanabadi and Maryam Mohammadi-Bahmanabadi, who had been sentenced to 10 to 12 years in prison in a mock trial after their arrest in 1981, it added.

The Nov. 3 U.N. report said that "large numbers of prisoners, members of opposition groups" have been executed in Iran since July.

In Orumiye, in the west Azerbaijan province near the Turkish border, 400 prisoners have been executed and buried in mass graves of 10-30 bodies each in a mountain region near the city, the statement said.

In Semnan, east of Tehran, eight Mujahideen supporters recently were "hanged in public from construction cranes." At the same time, 44 other prisoners were executed either by hanging or firing squads in the cities of Rudsar, Arak, Ahwaz and Astara, it added.

It did not provide exact dates of the executions, but listed names of some of the victims. The statement said that guards attacked prisoners in the southern city of Shiraz, killing two of them and wounding seven. It did not give reasons for the unrest in the Shiraz prison.

## Arab Gulf defence ministers meet

RIYADH (R) — After 10 days of joint military exercises, Gulf defence ministers gathered in Riyadh Tuesday to discuss modernising and upgrading their military capability.

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ministers are meeting for the first time since the Aug. 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia's Okaz newspaper said the ministers, during the two-day talks opening late Tuesday, would explore, setting up a military industry within the council countries.

And a GCC official com-

mented: "They will discuss the military strategy of the Gulf Cooperation Council in view of the latest developments in the region."

Since the ceasefire, Iran has moved to improve ties with the GCC states, including Saudi Arabia. Riyadh broke off relations with Tehran last April after accusing it of hostile policies.

The GCC force is based at the kingdom's King Khaled base.

Gulf states have been gradually standardising military equipment but have a wide assortment of French, British and U.S. aircraft, hardware and weapons.

Last week, they wound-up 10 days of exercises in Kuwait that included live firing close to the southern front of the Gulf war. Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has a 73,500-man army, the biggest in the GCC.

The Gulf states have ordered more than \$20 billion worth of arms including jet fighters, warships, missiles and other equipment from Arab, the West and Communist countries.

Saudi Arabia has a military industry producing small arms and ammunition.

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### Arafat hopes to address U.N.

(Continued from page 1)

support "terrorism," and PLO factions have been blamed for many attacks over the years.

Last week, President Ronald Reagan's administration said the declaration of an independent Palestinian state by the Palestine National Council has positive elements.

It said, however, that the declaration did not go far enough in renouncing "terrorism" and that its implicit recognition of Israel was too ambiguous.

And in a letter responding to a request from 51 senators to deny Arafat a visa, Secretary of State George Shultz said he has "no desire whatever to see Arafat in the United States."

Arafat did not specify a date for his planned address to the U.N. General Assembly, which will be his second. The first, in

1974, followed U.N. acceptance of the PLO as an official observer.

In reply to a question, Arafat said Tuesday he had no plan to meet in the United States with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who will be visiting next month.

"President Gorbachev will be there Dec. 6-7 and that will put his and my visits one week apart," Arafat said without specifying whether he will precede or follow Gorbachev.

"Anyway I can meet with President Gorbachev at any time," Arafat added.

He said that 54 countries so far have recognised the newly proclaimed independent Palestinian state "and I am very happy with the worldwide response."

He said the Soviet reaction "has been very positive and it is, really, de facto recognition."

### Talks collapse

(Continued from page 1)

right-wing parties.

North American Jewish leaders meanwhile warned Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Tuesday of a split between World Jewish and Israel if he enacted a controversial amendment to Israeli law limiting who can call himself a Jew.

Religious parties, strengthened in inconclusive elections on Nov. 1, agreed to back Shamir as prime minister if Likud supported an amendment barring non-orthodox Jewish converts from automatically becoming Israeli citizens.

The new law could grant automatic citizenship only to those born of a Jewish mother or converted to Judaism by orthodox rabbis.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 7311-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:50 ..... Programme review  
15:55 ..... Children's programmes  
17:30 ..... Educational programmes  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:15 ..... Local series  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:10 ..... Wrestling  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Television magazine

#### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 ..... Champs Elysees  
19:30 ..... News in French  
19:35 ..... Aujourd'hui En Jordanie  
19:38 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Kate and Allie  
21:10 ..... Doc. Return Journey  
22:00 ..... News in English  
23:00 ..... Echoes  
23:10 ..... Married with Children

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 92.6 KHz. SW  
Tel: 7411-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newscast  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:30 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
11:30 ..... Animal Vegetable Mineral  
12:00 ..... Book Club  
12:05 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session

13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:05 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... The Young Sound  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News in Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Science Report  
18:30 ..... Book Club  
18:45 ..... Old Favourites  
19:00 ..... News Desk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Summary

#### MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hays Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mounts, Jabbal Lubweidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Museum's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 815817.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:46 ..... Fajr  
06:07 ..... Sunrise  
11:22 ..... Dhuhur  
14:13 ..... 'Asr  
16:37 ..... Maghreb  
17:58 ..... 'Isha

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubweidh, Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, Tel. 661757, Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).  
Terzian Church (Roman Catholic), Jabbal Lubweidh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.  
Church of the Annunciation (Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623341.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 678906, chaplain's residence tel. 623543.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.  
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 685326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m., Rev. N. Smir, tel. 811295.  
Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-evangelical English Service: Saturday at 6:30 p.m. tel. 822605, Rev. Vali.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817.

IC1264.

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:10 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
17:05 ..... Paris (RJ)  
17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:45 ..... London, Geneva (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Madrid, Rome (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Belgrade, Bucharest (RJ)  
20:20 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

09:25 ..... Cairo (MS)  
11:20 ..... Damascus (AZ)  
12:15 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (IV)  
13:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
13:45 ..... Kuwait (LN)  
14:15 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
15:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:00 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
16:35 ..... Tunis (TU)  
20:20 ..... Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

21:05 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

#### DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Belgrade, Bucharest (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Calcutta (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Bangkok (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
08:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
08:25 ..... Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
10:20 ..... Cairo (MS)  
12:10 ..... Rome (AZ)  
13:15 ..... Jeddah, Sana'a (IV)  
15:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:00 ..... Tripoli (LN)  
16:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
17:30 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
17:35 ..... Kuwait (TU)  
21:20 ..... Karachi (PK)

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Another increase on temperature will occur and winds will be easterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be

northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.

Amman ..... 3 / 16  
Aqaba ..... 10 / 25  
Deserts ..... 2 / 20  
Jordan Valley ..... 11 / 26

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 26 per cent.

#### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

##### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Abdul Qader Al Lala ..... 896046  
Dr. Khalid Ma'adi ..... 743500  
Dr. Waleed Al Mami ..... 675405  
Dr. Isam Hawash ..... 624830  
First pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdous pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asema pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nagmeh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 649495  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

TAXIS:  
Alhadi taxi ..... 663911  
Zaid taxi ..... 664476  
Khayyam taxi ..... 641541  
Cairo taxi ..... 819157  
Jordan taxi ..... 623030  
Kurdi taxi ..... 841309

IRBID:  
Dr. Radwan Al Sa'd ..... (—)  
Al Shamsa pharmacy ..... 983238

ZARQA:  
Dr. Rafeq Atallah ..... (—)  
Khalil pharmacy ..... 985417

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Directorate ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630341  
Rescue ..... 630441  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... (92) 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 198, 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 773035  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 639141  
Public Security Directorate ..... 636006/685111  
Hotel Complaints ..... 626800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 879467  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Amman Municipality ..... 879467  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 12  
Overseas Calls ..... 17  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Repairs ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power ..... 648411, 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 06-53200  
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport ..... 06-52000

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Husseini Medical Centre ..... 813813/332  
Khalid Maternity, I. Amn ..... 642816  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642412  
Jabbal Amman Maternity ..... 636140  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664174  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 845845  
University Hospital ..... 667227/9  
Al-Muhsen Hospital ..... 666127/57  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 666127/57  
Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 666146/6

### MARKET PRICES

Upptower price in ffs per kg.  
Apple (double red) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (golden) ..... 350 / 300  
Apple (French) ..... 350 / 300  
Banana ..... 300 / 300  
Banana (Mukannam) ..... 300 / 250  
Beans ..... 420 / 340  
Cabbage ..... 130 / 100  
Cauliflower ..... 240 / 200  
Cucumbers ..... 360 / 300  
Eggplant (large) ..... 120 / 100  
Eggplant (small) ..... 180 / 120  
Garlic ..... 320 / 250  
Grapes (white & black) ..... 600 / 500  
Grapefruit ..... 120 / 100  
Lemon ..... 220 / 180  
Marrow (large) ..... 160 / 120  
Marrow (small) ..... 260 / 200  
Olive (green) ..... 350 / 300  
Olive (black) ..... 300 / 400  
Onion (dry) ..... 200 / 160  
Okra ..... 300 / 250  
Pepper (hot) ..... 280 / 220  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 280 / 240  
Potato ..... 250 / 200  
Radish ..... 150 / 120  
Spinach ..... 180 / 140  
Tomatoes ..... 380 / 300



## Queen Noor inaugurates museum at Yarmouk

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday inaugurated the Museum of Jordanian Heritage, which is part of the Yarmouk University's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Addressing the inaugural ceremony, which was organised as part of Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan said that the museum is one of the scientific achievements in the field of humanitarian heritage and the Jordanian heritage in particular.

He added that any visitor to the museum, or any researcher, can find out the main features of the history of this region and the development and culture of its people.

The museum features one of the patterns of the joint projects, carried out by the university in cooperation with foreign universities and scientific institutions.

The institute director Mu'awiah Ibrahim thanked Queen Noor for inaugurating the museum, which, he said, reflected the scientific activities and field studies undertaken by the institute independently through its teaching staff and specialised people, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities and foreign universities and institutions.

He noted that the museum is the outcome of cooperation between the institute and West Ger-

many. At the end of the celebration, Queen Noor presented gifts to the museum's staff.

The Queen also toured the various sections of the museum which includes four halls, one for the pre-historic era, another for the early historic ages, a third for the relations between the East and the West and a fourth for items from Jordan as part of the Islamic World.

Later Queen Noor visited the excavation sites at Um Qais where she listened to a briefing about the excavation works. She also visited the Ottoman village, which has been restored, and which was densely populated during the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century.

Jordanian experts carried out the restoration work of two of the village houses with financial support coming from the West German government. The two houses were bought by the Jordanian government in view of their unique architecture and scarcity.

One of these two houses, which is thought to be the ruler's house, will be set aside as a museum for Roman antiquities that have been discovered at the site.

Queen Noor was accompanied on her visit by Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hamdan, the director of the Antiquities Department and the Yarmouk University president.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday presents a gift to a member of the new museum's staff (Petra photo)

## Bedouin tribes celebrate King Hussein's birthday in Mafrqa

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday attended part of the celebrations held by Al Sarhan Bedouin tribes in Mafrqa Governorate to mark His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

The celebrations held at the Samal Sarhan sports stadium involved members of youth and sports clubs and representatives

of various organisations.

The celebrations included national songs and dancing, poetry recitals, speeches and other public events.

The town and the sports complex were bedecked with flags, the King's portraits and decorative signs. Mafrqa Governor and other local senior officials took part in the celebrations.

The King's birthday was celebrated in a number of areas.

Balqa governor opened on the occasion a number of public utility centres at Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley region. These included post offices, a school for girls and a local council building. Speeches were made by notables and scouts and youths took part in national songs and dancing.

## Regional talks review ALECSO strategy to develop Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar entitled progress in science and technology for development in West Asia region Tuesday reviewed a strategy worked out by the Arab League Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) to develop science and technology policies in the Arab World.

The four-point strategy aims to identify the scientific and technological situation in Arab countries, and current development in

the world of science which will have a direct bearing on the Arab World.

The strategy also aims to help Arab countries chart new plans for promoting the role of science and technology in their development schemes for the coming years.

At Tuesday's session the delegates set up a committee to help draw up a pan-Arab policy in science and technology.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened the seminar at Amman Plaza Hotel Monday with a speech in which he reviewed Jordan's plans with regard to numerous issues and questions related to human resources, management and utilising scientific research and technology to benefit comprehensive and integrated social, economic and cultural development.

Prince Hassan called for the introduction of a credible national information system covering all sectors so that sound planning for development of science can be achieved.

## Hindawi starts talks on cultural, educational cooperation with U.K.

LONDON (Petra, J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi had a discussion in London Tuesday with his British counterpart Kenneth Baker on cooperation in educational and cultural fields and an exchange of views on the Jordanian and British experiments on educational reform.

Hindawi briefed Baker on the Ministry of Education's plans to overhaul the educational system in the Kingdom from now until the year 2000.

The two ministers discussed in detail steps taken in the process of modernising the educational system, the legal and technical aspects involved in this process, the development of curricula, the examination system and school supervision, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The minister later met with the head of the British Council in London Richard Francis to discuss cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the council in cultural matters, and providing training courses in En-

glish to Jordanians.

Present at the meetings were specialists and educationalists with whom members of the Jordanian delegation accompanying the minister discussed a host of issues pertaining to curricula and modernising the educational system.

Hindawi, who arrived in London Monday, will spend a week in Britain holding meetings with officials, visit computer teaching schools and will take part in educational seminars to be held at London University and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

The question of using computers in schools to train children will be discussed during the ministers' visit.

Last year, Britain and Jordan signed memoranda under which Britain would lend Jordan £3.229 million to help purchase computers for training schoolchildren.

The deal provided for Britain to supply 2,000 computer sets and provide expertise to help employ them at schools.

## Japanese firm to conduct oil exploration in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Japan National Oil Corporation and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Tuesday signed a two-year agreement, paving the way for the company to conduct an oil prospecting programme in the eastern areas of Jordan.

The Japanese company will finance the exploration operations during the two years, within an area of 7,650 square kilometres north of the Al Sarhan region, according to the agreement.

It said that the company will conduct seismicological operations and conduct geophysical and geochemical studies to determine areas where oil exists underground.

NRA technicians will take part in the operations at all stages, according to the agreement which was signed by NRA Director General Kamal Jreisat and the Japanese company's President Mr. Toshikazu Hashimoto.

Jordan has been entitling the help of several countries and oil companies in its search for oil and last July the Canadian government decided to offer Jordan a grant of 13 million Canadian dollars to assist the Kingdom's oil exploration effort.

Under the agreement the Petro Canada International Agency for Cooperation will work through 1989 on seismic exploration activities in the Rishah area north east of Jordan.

Jordan at present produces some 300 barrels per day of crude oil from its Hamzeh oil fields but imports 59,500 barrels every day from Saudi Arabia and Iraq to meet the domestic requirements, according to Jreisat.

Jordan's struggle to produce oil dates back to 1947. Eight different oil firms have been trying to find oil but so far they all failed to find oil in commercial quantities, Jreisat added.

According to Jreisat Jordan produces some oil and gas from Azraq but most of the gas is produced from the Rishah fields close to the Iraqi-Jordanian border.

Exploration at Rishah region did not reveal the presence of any

oil but disclosed the existence of gas at a depth of 2,663 metres. So far the NRA has pumped 12 million cubic metres of gas annually but the wells could be developed to produce up to 15 million cubic metres, Jreisat noted.

He said gas is now being used to generate electric energy which would eventually be linked to the national grid as well as help the country reduce its dependence on imported oil.

Apart from oil and gas, the NRA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Jordan Electricity Authority, has been intensifying efforts to utilise shale found in abundance at the Lajjun areas to produce oil.

Already samples of the oil shale have been tested successfully in West Germany with very encouraging results.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources announced earlier this year that plans were already made to employ the gas discovered in abundance at Rishah fields in the electricity generation processes at the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

## Zawaideh discusses prospects of cooperation with Japanese company

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A team from the Japanese industrial firm C. Itoh Tuesday had a discussion with Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawaideh on prospects of cooperation in construction matters and contracting.

They also discussed the possibility of employing Jordanian engineers to work for the company in the Middle East region and to benefit from Jordanian contractors services.

The 19-member team later called at the Sahab Industrial City near Amman and were briefed on the different installations, industrial businesses and facilities offered to them by the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation.

The team was told that more than JD 100 million have been invested in the Sahab Industrial City and that 23 contracts were signed recently to establish another 23 industries with a total

capital of JD 5 million. According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the team displayed interest in launching cooperation with Jordanian businessmen at the city.

The team Monday met with three Jordanian ministers and discussed C. Itoh's plans to launch joint ventures in Jordan.

## Tabbaa heads Jordan's team to Ankara talks

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation left Amman Tuesday for Ankara to hold talks with Turkish officials on promoting bilateral cooperation in trade and economic fields.

The delegation is led by Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa who will lead Jordan's side to a joint economic committee in the talks due to open Wednesday, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Turkish-Jordanian committee will discuss closer ties in

tourism, communications and transport and is expected to sign a protocol at the end of the three-day meeting.

Petra said that diversification of exchanged goods, and adjusting the balance of trade between the two countries will be among the topics for discussion.

Jordan's total exports to Turkey now stand at JD 6 million annually but the Kingdom imports JD 38 million of Turkish products every year.



### Amin briefs Hamzeh

Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin Tuesday briefed Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on organising the governorate's administrative services and ways of dealing with citizens' issues. They also discussed the health services in the governorate, which were praised by the governor.

## Leading W. German pianist to perform Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hans-Helmut Schwarz, a leading West German pianist, is scheduled to perform Thursday, Nov. 24, at the Royal Cultural Centre. Included in his performances are pieces by Cesar Franck, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert Schumann, Carl Maria Weber, Franz Liszt.

Schwarz started his career after he was awarded prizes at the international piano competitions in Geneva, Vercelli and Bozen. He has performed in numerous countries, including the USA and Japan and was soloist with famous orchestras.

Critics agree that Schwarz is an eminent musical talent. His work is proof of the fact that he consid-



Hans-Helmut Schwarz

ers brilliant technique to be the tool for interpreting the essence of music.

His records of classical and romantic piano music were enthusiastically accepted. Schwarz is professor at the Academy of Music in Mannheim.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of rare Arabic coins at the Central Bank of Jordan.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by eight Jordanian artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Abdul Ra'ouf Shamoun at Jordan Association of Plastic Arts hall.
- ★ Brass plates exhibition by Hrach Loulou at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of drawings and watercolours of German Romanticism at Al Ra'ed Al Arabi School, Shmeisani.
- ★ An exhibition of iconographies, signs and public places by the German artist Otto Herbert Hajek at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Amman Today in Photos" by Hakham Jweinat at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### LECTURE

- ★ A lecture on the problems and achievements of social voluntary work by Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.

### FILM

- ★ A French film entitled "Ple. On Fa" (The Set) at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**CONDOLENCES:** His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday delegated Assistant Royal Protocol Director Sheikh Burnus Al Zaben to offer his condolences to Al Ramahi family on the death of Ali Ramahi, former member of parliament. The King delegated Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin to present his condolences to the Dakhqan family on the death of Ahmad Abdullah Dakhqan, brother of Omar Abdullah Dakhqan. (Petra)

**PRINCE HASSAN CONDOLES:** His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday delegated director of his office Michael Hamarnah to convey his condolences to Dakhqan family over the death of the late Ahmad Abdullah Dakhqan. (Petra)

**TRANSPORT COOPERATION:** Minister of Transport and Communications Khalid Haj Hassan discussed in Tunis with his Tunisian counterpart Ahmad Al Samawi, means of enhancing bilateral cooperation in the field of maritime, air and land transport. (Petra)

**QAF HOLDS SURVEYS IN KARAK:** The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) is currently involved in surveys on families in the Karak region to collect information about their social and economic conditions. A QAF spokesman said that the survey was needed to help planners work out projects that would help raise standards of living in that region. (Petra)

**FRENCH ENVOY VISITS JUST:** French Ambassador to Jordan Patrick Leclercque called at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) Tuesday and met with its President Kamel Ajlouni to discuss French-Jordanian cultural and educational cooperation. The ambassador, who was accompanied by several members of the French embassy in Amman, was briefed by Ajlouni on the development of the university its plans for the future and services to the local community, as well as its contributions to Jordan's development schemes.

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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RAKAN AL MAJALI

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Faxsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## Calling a spade a spade

THREE AND a half weeks after the elections, Israel is still waiting for a new government. One day Likud are trying to woo the orthodox parties into a right wing government with fierce promises about further settlements and 'no concessions' which defy both morality and reality. The next, they have turned to Labour. In another attempt to build a national coalition.

This tells us two things. First, whatever the complexion of the government that emerges, its leaders should remember that they will have no mandate. They will have no right, even in terms of Israeli voters, to launch campaigns in the occupied territories that will jeopardise their future chances of living in peace and security. The huge rifts between the parties is not merely the result of political infighting — they mirror a wider lack of consensus in Israeli society as a whole. The fact is that ordinary Israelis are beginning to perceive that their traditional images of themselves bear no connection with reality. Whatever the politicians say, they know that shooting unarmed children, widespread beatings and destroying the houses of defenceless Palestinians are not the mark of a civilised people, and that something is wrong. Some, the extremists, choose the easy way out, refuse to think, and abandon any pretence of civilisation. Others are clearly confused. We can only hope that in the long term reason prevails. Meanwhile, however, Israeli politicians would be acting against the interests of their own people if they took any actions that closed off the peace option. They must also realise that the Palestinians, who have struggled so bravely in the intifada, will not wait for ever.

Second, the international community, and in particular America, should recognise Israel's current chaos. For years Western liberals have argued that it was not clear who the Israelis could negotiate with, on what basis, even if they wanted to. That argument is now reversed — if international public opinion reflected the true situation, then policy makers in Washington would now be discussing whether Israel could put forward a credible delegation and reasonable negotiating positions. They would discount the disproportionate and unhealthy influence of the American Jewish community, whose untarnished dream of Zion causes such suffering to millions of people they have never seen. They would use their enormous influence to knock sense into their allies. They would realise that it is the Palestinians, not the Israelis, who need their help in achieving that cherished American principle, self-determination.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday tackled the PLO's recognition of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. The recent decision taken by the Palestine National Council in Algiers has brought the conflict into a new phase and at the same time paved the way for continued and closer coordination among Arab leaders for the sake of achieving peace and stability in the Middle East, the paper noted. Arafat's call was to the King, welcoming the Jordanian support for the independent Palestinian state; and Mubarak's telephone conversation with the King to discuss coming steps point to the new orientation in the Arab World's policy, the paper added. It said that Jordanian and Egyptian support for the new state is of paramount importance world-wide and should be able to prompt Israel and the United States to take a more realistic and balanced attitude with regard to the PLO and future settlement. Jordan, as well as Egypt, and the rest of the Arab countries, the paper said, believe that the PLO should now be given full partnership status in any negotiations for a lasting peace.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily comments Tuesday on China's recognition of the independent Palestinian state which he says drew a great deal of satisfaction and appreciation from the Arab World. China is one of the great nations of the world and has supported the just struggle of the Arab people over the past years, and continues to confront all forms of imperialism and colonialism, Abdul Rahim Omar writes. The writer calls on the Soviet Union to follow in China's footsteps and recognise the Palestine state and so prove once again that Moscow stands for justice and right, and continues to back the struggle of the oppressed people of the world. The Soviet Union, like China had stood firm in the face of colonialism and had taken an honourable stand in support of the Arab Nation in the face of Israel's aggression, the writer notes. He says that Moscow realises that the United States does not only support Israel's aggression but also tries to protect it at all fronts and levels. Therefore, he concludes the Soviet Union ought to take a step to show its total opposition to the U.S.-Israeli stand by recognising the Palestine state and by continuing its unwavering support for the Palestinian people.

Al Dustour daily commented Tuesday on the reactions to His Majesty King Hussein's interview with the American CBS television network in which the King strongly supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) stand and recent decisions in Algiers. The King's statement has given further credibility to the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people striving to regain usurped rights in Palestine, the paper noted.

Sawt Al Shaab wrote Tuesday about King Hussein's constant efforts to unify Arab ranks in the face of the common challenges to the Arab Nation. The King's endeavours succeeded last year in convening a summit conference in Amman which ended in Arab consensus, the paper said. On the pan-Arab level Jordan continues to extend all out support for the Palestinians to liberate their land and continues to cooperate with Arab countries to reach a lasting peace in the Middle East. Thanks to Jordan's step of severing ties with the West Bank the PLO has now proclaimed the independent Palestinian state and recognised U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for a lasting settlement, the paper noted.

The following is the first part of a two part series on force of change taken from the book: **Winning the Human Race**, the final report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan launched last month during visits to London and Paris.

"Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or the present are certain to miss the future."

John F. Kennedy, 1963

THE GREAT issues of our time — and we have identified only some of the most pressing — affect us all and can only be confronted globally. But our future depends not merely on finding technical solutions to the problems we face, but also on reaching a consensus about the ethical basis for our response. We believe that while there is no ready-made, universally accepted humanitarian code, there are a number of common values and important actors on the world scene whose influence can be, albeit not necessarily, a powerful force for positive change.

In identifying some of the potent new forces on the world stage — the newly independent nations, peoples' organisations, women's movements, the young, new technology, transnational corporations and the media — we are aware of the omission of many other significant actors. We believe, however, that mention must be made of some of those who in our view can contribute significantly to the shaping of our future world. Our intention is not to discuss the role of these actors in detail, but to indicate how they play a part in posing humanitarian challenges and moulding humanitarian responses.

### The new nations

THE most dynamic factor in the post-1945 world has been the emergence of more than one hundred new nations as a result of decolonisation. The principal effect of this multiplication of states has been the inclusion on the agendas of international organisations of a range of issues arising from the human needs of the great mass of people in the Third World. Coalitions of prominent figures from both North and South have come together to promote Third World issues. Development forms the core of these issues: development seen not simply as 'aid', but rather as a collective human aspiration to a basic level of existence. Without food and shelter, rights such as

freedom of expression and of political participation may well appear secondary. Without literacy, freedom of the press may lose its significance. Moreover, basic security without which development cannot take place, is constantly threatened by the arms race.

In addition to their actions at the international level, the new nations have formed a number of organisations to pursue their objectives. They have been successful in raising broad humanitarian issues relevant to the Third World, but their capacity to promote these issues successfully in the global context has remained limited.

Nationalism is a dynamic creative force in many parts of the world today, especially in the new countries of the Third World, but it is also a cause of conflict. Newly independent Third World states and other non-dominant states are naturally protective of what they conceive as their territorial integrity. Very often, East-West struggles intrude upon Third World conflicts where they are fought out by proxy. Some wars are underscored by racial or religious divisions. A substantial proportion of conflicts in the Third World result from the existence of borders created by the former colonisers which divide ethnic groups.

At the same time, the power of the nation state has greatly increased in relation to the individual. While the individual has also become more aware and able to control the material environment, many contemporary developments have tended to concentrate power increasingly in the hands of the state. This has frequently led to the abrogation of civil rights and even repression of political opponents, ethnic and religious minorities and indigenous peoples. As a result, an increasing number of peoples have been displaced, deprived or rendered homeless.

Nationalism, if it is to be a positive force, must include the protection of all human rights including political rights and the cultures and religions of ethnic or indigenous groups. This is one of the great challenges of our times, and one humankind generally must not shirk.

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Yet they demonstrate how deep-seated fears still are in a number of Western European countries that the Federal Republic might be tempted by all-German advances to set foot on the slippery terrain in neutralisation.

The note the Soviet leader sounded on German Question in particular was far too coarse and bluster to give rise to any illusions on Bonn's part.

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being on good terms with all neighbouring countries and in the success of Gorbachev's reform policy, the repercussions of which are already making themselves felt in changes for the better in the European East Bloc.

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If Germany were to go it alone as feared, it could easily be prevented from doing so by the intensification of European institutions, which is still being delayed by certain European Community member-countries with outmoded 19th-century ideas on sovereignty.

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## Change or miss the future

### People's movements

THERE are a variety of causes animating peoples' movements: the threat of nuclear destruction; environmental issues; mass hunger in the Third World; apartheid; torture and illegal detention. Mobilisation by people and communities is not new. But what is comparatively new is the extent to which contemporary movements transcend national boundaries.

Issues such as the arms race, famine and other man-made disasters have brought people from different nations and cultures closer together. In recent years, people more than governments have responded to the shameful spectres of hunger and starvation in a world of abundance. Indeed, left to governments, the global response to famine in Africa would not have been worthy of our common humanity. The storage of grain and butter mountains in the Western countries, for example, was costing billions of dollars while hundreds of

times.

Such popular campaigns inspire hope that many other major humanitarian issues will be addressed. Today, peoples' movements have become an essential factor to bring about change.

### Women

WOMEN have long been subject to political, economic, social and cultural discrimination in many widely differing societies. They generally have begun to achieve substantial measures of equality only in the last 100 years. In recognition of the need for international efforts to improve the lives and status of women, the United Nations designated the years 1975-85 as the U.N. Decade for Women. The United Nations estimated that women, although constituting half the world's population, perform nearly two-thirds of the world's labour yet receive only one-tenth of its income and own less than one-hundredth of its property. They

Everywhere, they are beginning to work increasingly in the non-traditional sectors such as industry, trade, marketing and services.

Discrimination against women is incompatible with an international humanitarian ethic and contrary to fundamental norms of international human rights law. It is encouraging that the global women's movement has already had a substantial impact on the content and thrust of politics in many countries, not only by insisting on the inclusion of issues relating to their lives and status in political agendas, but also by affecting the way other issues are perceived, such as the issue of violence and exploitation to which many of them are subjected.

Women are among the leading new forces on the international scene. The prospect of their full participation in society at all levels — local, national and international — is one of the greatest sources of hope for the establishment of a new humanitarian order in world affairs. However, in many traditional societies, that promise is still far from fulfilment. A humanitarian ethic would seek to initiate changes in societies which oppress and suppress women. It would also facilitate the rapid rise to equality for women. In a number of governments, special ministries or departments have been established to deal with issues related to women and to defend their rights. We hope that others will follow this path in order to increase public awareness of the issues involved and to reverse traditional practices and attitudes regarding women that are an affront to basic human values.

### Youth

AS well as peoples' movements and women's organisations, another group which deserves special consideration is the worldwide constituency of youth. A youth culture began to gain momentum following the Second World War in the industrialised world and has since spread all over the globe. Over time, this phenomenon has had profound effects reaching beyond young people themselves. In time as their numbers continue to grow, the young will be the single most potent force to shape society. It is estimated that by the end of the next decade, those below 30 years of age will constitute almost 60 per cent of the world population.

In the richer countries, young people have considerable purchasing power which influences the direction of economic activities. In leisure pursuits, and particularly those involving television, radio, popular music, film-making and fashions, they are powerful shapers of popular taste. Their culture is becoming increasingly disseminated worldwide. Their views have a growing influence on those in power. They are to be reckoned with as a force that will mould the political, economic and social structures of the future.

Young people are at present often manipulated. Their interests are frequently exploited for commercial, political or other reasons. It is understandable and to be welcomed that young people are demanding greater participation in decision-making in areas of human activity which closely affect them. Moreover, young people in all societies, rich and poor, have been particular victims of widespread unemployment. It is important that education systems are geared to gainful employment and the job markets are adjusted to meet the new challenges they face.

Yet despite their serious special problems, young people, including many who are unemployed, are succeeding in acting as forces for change. There is evidence that young people feel particularly involved and committed to socio-economic development issues, to independence and to peace. They have demonstrated a particular enthusiasm and facility for fostering international understanding.

On the other hand, there is also evidence of increasing alienation of the young, particularly among those living in cities. Among the poor, there is anger and frustration and a growing tendency to use violence as a means to change their circumstances. Whether as soldiers or terrorists, freedom-fighters or rebels, delinquents or demonstrators, they pose a threatening challenge to political stability and social order in many parts of the world. Their natural zeal and energy need to be channelled, through imaginative projects supported by governments and communities, to constructive purposes. Constituting the majority of the world's populations, their needs and aspirations must receive the highest priority on the agenda of governments and the world community at large. Timely action is called for to avoid extremism among the young.

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thousands died of hunger and malnutrition in Africa. Yet despite the relative indifference of governments, people acted on their own recognition of the starving as their neighbours on an increasingly small and fragile planet. There are resonances of this spirit in the wider fields of development and environmental protection.

Another challenge identified by people worldwide is that of apartheid. The anti-apartheid cause is a human issue comparable to some of the great struggles over the ages against injustices such as serfdom, slavery and colonialism. Left to governments alone, it might not be as seriously challenged. That it faces the opposition of nearly the entire world community is due to people's campaigns which have forced governments to take a stand. Ordinary people throughout the world recognise the moral and political imperative to end apartheid and demonstrate tangibly their solidarity with its victims.

have traditionally had much less access to education and vocational training.

The Decade derived great impetus from the growth of women's movements worldwide over the last 20 years. Its scope and impact was global. It was concerned with the issue of economic equality and independence for women, as well as their full integration into the decision-making processes in national society. It called for the restructuring of society and family life to enable women to participate fully in and benefit from development. The important role of women in agriculture in the Third World was recognised. The Decade had a major impact in raising awareness of the position of women and gaining government commitment to address their needs. Women, particularly in the Third World, are now recognised as the major food producers and processors, providers of water and energy, and providers of health care.

## Rising hopes of change in Europe

WESTERN fears that Chancellor Kohl and his men might be led astray by Soviet sirens in Moscow seem slowly to have been assuaged.

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especially as the United States will be largely immobilised until President Reagan hands over to his successor in the White House.

The U.S.-Soviet INF Treaty scrapping medium-range missiles has established the framework for a change in political atmosphere, and seeds of hope are beginning to grow in Europe in this milder climate.

Sad to say, the proposed Start treaty halving strategic arsenals, or intercontinental missiles, was not finalised in time for the U.S. presidential elections.

The Soviet Union, which had long balked at on-the-spot inspections, has lately demonstrated surprising flexibility on this issue, but the remaining problems connected with assessing different weapon systems proved too difficult for treaty terms to be swiftly

agreed upon. During the election campaign President Reagan said a Start treaty should be possible "within the next few years."

The outlook for the Strategic Defence Initiative, of which the Soviet Union took a dim view, has taken a turn for the worse. Level-headed expert analysis seems to have shown that the cost would be out of all proportion to the benefit and that any such system (on which work continues) could at best provide protection from attacks.

The possibility of such attacks being launched can no longer be dismissed, especially when the keen interest shown by Third World heads of state to come by the bomb is compared with their moral inferiority. Against this background the

talks on an international ban on chemical weapons have gained urgency.

Chemical weapons are fairly easy to manufacture, using chemicals that form the basis of pesticides. It is up to Washington and Moscow to set aside their differences on this point and put paid to the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Soviet disarmament proposals are currently concentrated on Western Europe. Gorbachev, who advocates a world free from nuclear weapons, pays due consideration to the West's problems.

Given the East Bloc's superiority in conventional arms the defence of Western Europe — or even a credible deterrent — is still inconceivable without a limited stockpile of nuclear

weapons. Moscow has even met Europe halfway by proposing an asymmetrical reduction in conventional forces, bearing in mind the current imbalance in Europe.

That sounds tempting and could help to solve NATO's problems if only the Soviet Union were genuinely willing to take the existing balance of power into account.

It has yet to do so, as 15 years of MBFR troop-cut talks in Vienna have shown, talks that have become hopelessly entangled in the data debate.

The scrapping of medium-range missiles in Europe was not, when all is said and done, the result of a unilateral decision by NATO to dispense with missile modernisation — Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin.

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## Oriental herb medicine regaining past glory

By Kim Hwang-joong

THE HISTORIC visit to China early in the 1970s by the then U.S. President Richard Nixon incidentally brought worldwide attention to Chinese needle therapy and herb medicines.

Nixon's wife, accompanying her husband on the China trip, developed acute appendicitis, and Richard Nixon, at the suggestion of his Chinese host, Mao Tse-tung, decided to let Chinese acupuncturists demonstrate their incredible skill on his wife. As it turned out, the needle therapy

in Seoul today also prescribe herb medicines.

Pros and cons, misgivings and prejudices surrounding Oriental medicines as against Western medical science, however, linger on.

Opponents of Oriental medicine believe that herb medicine, itself a derivative term, is a folk medicine which is scientifically unfounded. Proponents claim that Oriental medicine has withstood the test of time and is indeed time honoured; and that it is the summation of centuries-old medical wisdom in the Orient.

may well be considered as no longer of value," a Seoul National University medical professor says.

What hurts the most when a person uses folk medicine is that the opportunity to receive a timely diagnosis is lost, according to the professor.

Herb doctors prescribe remedies principally on the basis of such symptoms as coughing, bloody excrement or when developing neuralgia. However, dealing only with the symptoms without tracing the cause of an ailment will ultimately cost a life-

tors, the first order of business is to strengthen their physical vitality through a proper regimen, including dog meat. The central concern of herb doctors is how to nurture vitality and virility to strengthen physical power and natural immunity.

Some medicinal herbs contain toxic elements and are very harmful to the human body, but herb doctors claim that most Western medicines are bound to entail side effects when administered.

The fundamental way to avoid such adverse effects from medicine is Oriental medicine, according to the proponents of herb medicine. They claim that while Oriental medicine gets to the root of any sickness, Western medicine touches only the symptom. When you suffer from heartburn due to excess acid in the stomach, modern physicians may be inclined to administer some counteragents, but doctors to Oriental medicine try to look into the fundamental source of acid dyspepsia. "While Western medical care is temporary, Oriental medicine is a lasting therapy," a herb doctor claims.

Students of modern medical science point out that herb doctors tend to generalise the effects of some specific remedies, thereby overlooking all too obvious causes of some other cases.

As pros and cons are sometimes charged with popular misgivings and bias, reconciliation between the two is as hard to find as it is in dealing with differing and antagonistic religious sects.

Compounding any efforts to achieve reconciliation is the unconscious struggle to stand firm with their established business of earning a living.

When Korea began to implement a medical insurance system about 10 years ago, Oriental medicine was out of the question. Today, however, Oriental medicine is offered as part of the medical insurance.

If that is any indication of the future, the chances are good that the Western and Oriental medical professions will go their own way, burying their old enmity, living and letting the other live too — Korean Newsreview.



Currently, about 3,800 herb doctors run some 2,800 clinics across Korea

worked wonders and the dramatic event eventually triggered curiosity and serious research on Chinese herb medicines in the United States.

In Korea, too, herb doctors who were once derided by students of Western medicine as quacks or charlatans have recaptured their past glory. Today, about 3,800 students are enrolled in Korea's five Oriental medical colleges, including prestigious Kyunghee University, while about 3,800 herb doctors run some 2,800 clinics across the country.

In the past, one would visit herb doctors not pharmacies to obtain herb prescriptions, but pharmacists at modern drugstores

Students of Western medical science believe that Oriental medicine is closely associated with folk remedies which, based on crude experience, have been handed down by word of mouth from the time when medical science was not developed and the benefits of medical therapy were almost beyond the reach of common people. Some folk therapy worked and led to the development of effective medicines, but most others have not gone through any scientific test.

"At this time when medical science has been well developed and most people can afford to enjoy the benefits of medical care, folk medicines as a therapy

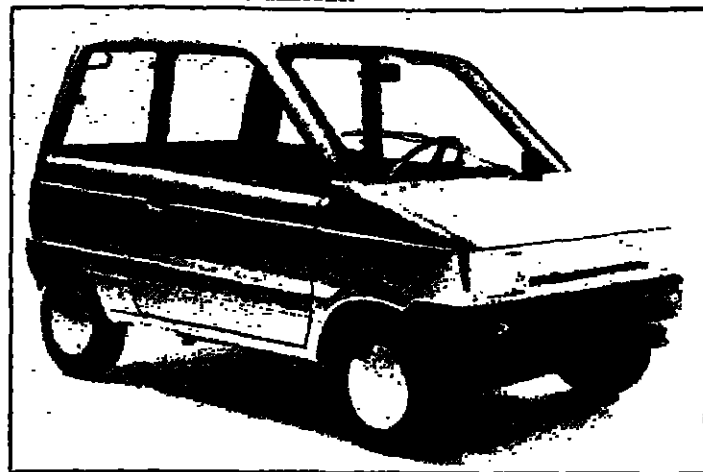
working opportunity. Unfounded faith in folk medicine which has no scientifically proven remedial effect will undermine timely and effective treatment.

Proponents of Oriental medicine claim that while Western medicine deals with individual and local sources of pathology, Oriental medicine is concerned with all aspects of a patient's health. Take lung tuberculosis, for example; doctors of Oriental medicine primarily help patients recover their natural power to fight the tuberculosis.

Koreans are said to have a natural antibody against hepatitis. But when patients which do contract hepatitis visit herb doc-



A back view of the handimobile.



A front view of the handimobile

## Technology produces the Handimobile

AT the present time, the "Handimobile", is without doubt the only car in the world which gives handicapped people, and particularly quadriplegics, their autonomy.

Papaplegics, whose lower limbs are paralysed can move from one seat to another by leaning on their arms. But quadriplegics are unable to, as the functional capacities of their upper limbs are also affected.

The "Handimobile" has been designed so that it can be entered from the back, in a wheelchair. A radio-frequency remote-control operates the door. Electric jacks bring the floor of the vehicle down and then take it up again so that the handicapped person can take his seat, drive it, and get out while remaining seated in his wheelchair.

The steering-wheel, which is very loose to use, has a stable fork or support knob. A single lever operates the acceleration and brakes which gives the driver greater control of his vehicle. As his hands are constantly occupied, the driving accessories are operated by the voice. The indicators and windshield-wipers obey without any manual contact at the simple repetition of a sound.

The "Handimobile" is very manoeuvrable and easy to park, in view of its small size: 2.36 metres long, 1.27 metres wide and 1.5 metres high. It can even be transported in an Airbus. There are two versions, either not requiring a driving licence (with a 325 cc engine) or requiring a licence (with a 430 cc engine).

In designing this vehicle, the French company Gateau Automobile, part of Gateau International, cooperated with specialists in equipment for the handicapped. The "Handimobile" can be adapted to suit individual cases.

It has also benefited from the ten years of experience of the little cars which require no driving licence. The latest creation of Gateau cars, the Visa, stands out for the elegance of its design and for its internal volume (two comfortable seats and a big boot), in spite of its reduced external dimensions (2.45 m x 1.4 m x 1.43 m). It is driven by a four-stroke diesel engine and it can go at 45 kilometres an hour — French features.

By Jacques Baudeneau

## 3 Germans win 1988 Nobel chemistry prize

BONN (DaD) — "Your work could revolutionise energy production," said Federal Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber, congratulating Robert Huber, 51, Johann Deisenhofer, 45, and Hartmut Michel, 40, the three German winners of this year's Nobel chemistry prize. They were awarded the prize, worth DM 724,000, for determining the structure of a protein that plays a crucial role in photosynthesis.

"You are part of the tradition of great German chemists," Federal President Richard von Weizsacker cabled in congratulation, "and you have strengthened the country's scientific standing." Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl felt their "insight into the basic

structures of higher life on Earth" gave rise to hopes "that our endeavours to maintain and improve vital processes will not prove unsuccessful."

Fellow-members of the Max Planck Society were understandably jubilant on hearing of the decision by the Nobel Prize committee in Stockholm. The Max Planck Society, founded 77 years ago as the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, is a scientific research association with a reputation for grooming Nobel laureates. It comprises 62 research institutes and has a payroll of roughly 13,000 and an annual budget of DM1.2 billion. Its staff have so far included 20 Nobel Prize-winners, including the chemist Otto Hahn and the

physicist Albert Einstein.

Two of this year's trio of German Nobel chemistry laureates are Max Planck research scientists. Professor Robert Huber heads the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, near Munich, and Hartmut Michel works at the Frankfurt research institute of the Biophysics Society. The third laureate, Professor Johann Deisenhofer, now lives and works in Dallas, Texas.

There is no way in which the effect the three biochemists' work may have can yet be assessed, says Professor Huber. It is strictly fundamental research. But the work for which they have been honoured might one day lead to the development of a means of

converting solar power into a stable source of energy such as hydrogen. A synthetic fuel, for instance, has been developed on a molecular basis, emulating a natural process that has been repeated for millions of years.

Their prize-winning research work is connected with photosynthesis, the way in which plants convert sunlight into chemical and electrical energy. This in turn converts carbon dioxide as found in air and water into sugar molecules. The oxygen that is generated as a by-product is the basis of life for both flora fauna.

By K. Rudiger Durth

## Satellites: Marvels of twentieth century

By Doug Stewart

LIKE SUPERMAN, today's state-of-the-art satellites possess amazing powers. They not only fly faster than a speeding bullet, but also peer through clouds and even under the ground. They track migrating animals, shuffle and sort billions of numbers — and relay their information tirelessly, night and day over a life span averaging eight years, from hundreds and even thousands of kilometres overhead.

If you could float in space alongside a modern Earth-orbiting satellite, however, you might be surprised at what a fragile-looking contraption it is: wafer-thin panels and dishes protruding here and there, spindly arms that seem ready to buckle under their own weight, a tin-can body about as streamlined as a Model T (early 20th-century Ford automobile). The whole package suggests a rickety-looking science experiment left out in the cold.

The heart of the satellite business is the communications satellite. Despite its modest bulk (on average, the size of a station wagon), it is the supertanker of the information age, an orbiting switchboard, receiving and retransmitting a constant flood of signals from Earth. It can transmit thousands of long-distance telephone calls simultaneously, with a couple of television broadcasts thrown in for good measure. It can beam the entire contents of The Wall Street Journal to each of the newspaper's 18 printing plants around the United States.

These speeding conglomerations of nuts and bolts have become darlings of the business world too. J.C. Penney, the huge U.S. retail chain, began looking toward space a few years ago to solve a growing problem on the ground. Company buyers at each store can select what merchandise to stock. But to make a choice, a buyer had to travel to see what was available. A clothing buyer, for instance, went to New York City 10 to 15 times a year. With hundreds of stores sending out buyers, this cost the company

millions.

Enter a little satellite named GSTAR II. Like a hub connecting an array of spokes, GTE (U.S. telecommunications firm) Spacenet's GSTAR II now ties most of Penney's stores together electronically. Several times a week, Penney's \$8-million satellite-television network transmits fashion shows and merchandise displays from its Manhattan (New York City) headquarters. The show is "uplinked" (sent by radio signal) to GSTAR II as it orbits 35,680 kilometres above the equator. From there, the signal is "downlinked" to Penney stores and offices around the United States, each equipped with a small rooftop satellite antenna. Now, buyers in California or Iowa view the live televised displays and decide then and there what to order.

"It's been an astounding success," says Paul Rush, vice president of sales and marketing for J.C. Penney Communications, Inc. "The savings in travel expenses alone have justified the cost of the network."

To pull down information from a satellite, you need a dish, one of those curved platters that in recent years have sprouted like mushrooms after a rain from thousands of rooftops and backyards. The dishes are actually antennas that collect and focus the signals that a satellite beams down to Earth. Backyard dishes, which are attached to television sets, let viewers bypass local TV stations and tune in a smorgasbord of programming directly from a satellite. A fancier variety of dish, equipped with a transmitter, is what beams the signals up to satellites in the first place.

The first live, transatlantic television picture, relayed by an American satellite named Telstar I back in 1962, used a swiveling mountaintop dish in rural Maine that measured 27 metres and weighed a whopping 380 metric tons. Today's satellites transmit such powerful signals that lightweight dishes two metres across are common.

Thanks in part to smaller and thus cheaper dishes, the cost of

doing business by satellite has been dropping year by year. In the mid-1960s, renting a single telephone circuit on a satellite around the clock cost about \$60,000 a month. Today, the cost is about \$600 a month.

Technological progress will soon make even backyard dishes seem oversized. A new fleet of direct-broadcast satellites, to be launched as early as 1990, will really high-frequency TV signals that are far more powerful than today's satellites. All we'll need to pick up these signals on the ground will be flat, lightweight antennas resembling picture frames barely 0.2 metres square.

Even though a communications satellite is in orbit above the Earth, the dish tracking it is in a fixed position. At an altitude of 35,680 kilometres — the standard one for communications satellites — every complete circuit a satellite makes lasts 24 hours. So, at

the equator, the satellite performs the trick of appearing to hover motionless in the sky — or it would if we could see it. From this so-called geostationary orbit, today's satellites can perform the marvellous function of serving as the tip of an invisible tower 35,680 kilometres high.

Before satellites got into the act, TV signals had to be beamed from metal broadcast towers. The "footprint," or transmission area, of a TV tower might be only 48 or 64 kilometres, with hills, buildings and the Earth's own curvature defining the limits. The "footprint" of a geostationary satellite, on the other hand, can cover more than one-third of the surface of the Earth.

Small wonder that the narrow band of space ringed the equator 35,680 kilometres up has become such a crowded piece of sky. Several dozen satellites now jostle for geostationary elbowroom,

and many more crisscross the heavens in other orbits. It falls to the U.S. Space Command to keep a running count of what's up there. Its current tally of manufactured objects in Earth orbit is 6,850. Of that total, fewer than one in 20 are working satellites. Three-fourths are debris, largely old rocket tanks and dead satellites.

While the geostationary belt is the most popular one for communications, lower orbits, from about 160 to 1,280 kilometres up, are the prime locale for satellites that measure, track and spy. Satellite photos of weather fronts have become standard fare on evening news programmes. Other orbiters, packed with arrays of sophisticated cameras, keep a lookout for icebergs, monitor crop yields and watch volcanoes erupt. One satellite, equipped with heat sensors, helps bluefin tuna fishing boats find the warm

ocean currents that they prey on.

The Landsat series of Earth-mapping satellites, first launched by the United States in 1972, has unlocked a huge store of secrets about the Earth. Mining companies have found uranium, copper and molybdenum by studying Landsat photos. Their clues were tiny changes in the amount of sunlight that foliage reflected, changes caused by traces of metals in the soil. In 1976, Landsat even discovered an uncharted, 45-metre island (now known as Landsat Island) off the coast of Labrador in Canada.

A new French satellite called SPOT 1 offers photos far sharper than those Landsat provides. From its orbit 832 kilometres up, the nosy little spacecraft can also take pictures in three dimensions — a useful feature for highway planners, dam builders, or anyone else interested in seeing the

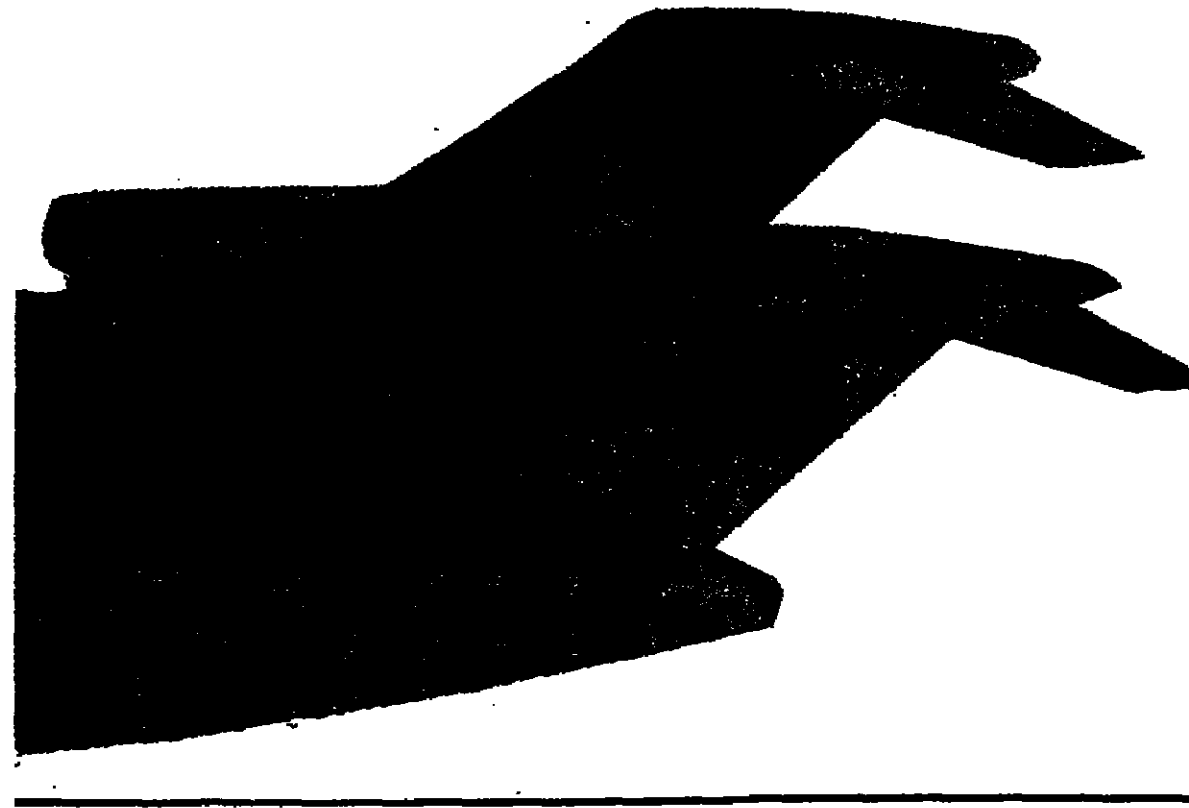
Earth in relief. It was SPOT 1 that provided the world press with aerial photographs of the irradiated region around Chernobyl after the Soviet nuclear power plant's near-meltdown in 1986. For as little as \$155, the SPOT Image Corporation will instruct the satellite to photograph a site of your choice, whether it be your hometown or Mount Everest.

Many satellites perform jobs their designers never imagined. The NAVSTAR series, for instance, is being deployed by the U.S. Defence Department to help ships chart their exact positions. In 1987, surveyors mapping the route of a new tunnel beneath Boston, Massachusetts, Harbor used NAVSTAR signals to position markers along the tunnel's path. "It gives us very high accuracy, down to a fraction of an inch (centimetre)," says Kevin Hanley, general manager of the

surveying firm. "And it costs a fraction of what it would if we used traditional surveying methods."

Other ingenious and unexpected uses for satellites keep turning up. Marine biologist Bruce Mate of Oregon State University, for example, is employing a Tiros weather satellite to track a whale tagged with a radio transmitter.

Using TOPEX/POSEIDON, a joint U.S.-French satellite, oceanographers will soon be able to study the ocean floor and currents more easily. TOPEX/POSEIDON, due to be launched in 1991, will carry a radar sensor to measure the height of the ocean's surface, which can vary more than 30 metres. One of the reasons: an undersea mountain with its greater mass exerts a stronger gravitational pull on the water above it than a trench does. — Reader's Digest.



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## Arab banks may consider deterrent steps against Europe

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (Agencies) — Senior Arab bankers have hinted at adopting deterrent measures against Western industrialised countries for including Arab countries among financial high risk zones.

The Basel Committee, a specialised committee named after the city in Switzerland where it meets, listed loans to the Third World, including Arab states, as a high risk, and is expected to come into effect Dec. 31, 1992. The decision was approved by the 12 banking industrialised nations of the world.

"It is unfair of the industrialised countries to treat Arab banks in this way although they have sufficient capital adequacy ratio," said Anwar Al Khalil, board chairman of the Union of Arab Banks (UAB) at the end of a three-day Arab banking conference in Abu Dhabi late Monday. Speaking on behalf of the leading 100 Arab banks represented at the meeting, Al Khalil said "it is as if the Basel Committee wanted to punish the Third World countries including the Arab states, after they became capable of providing for their financial needs."

During the oil boom of the

1970's some Arab countries turned into financial powers.

The Basel Committee recommendation "is telling Arabs that what the Europeans own, belongs to them, and what the Arabs own belong to them and to the Europeans," he said.

Asked about the deterrent measures available to the Arab banks against the recommendation, he said: "We may start with reciprocal treatment, which will be effective due to the weight Arabs have in the international financial sector."

Al Khalil also called for creating proper channels to bring home some of the \$300 billion of Arab investment abroad. This can be achieved by removing financial barriers among Arab countries, he said.

Speaking about the status of the Arab banks, Al Khalil said the UAB conducted a study on the biggest 100 Arab banks and compared it to the status of the biggest 500 international banks. The outcome, according to him, came out in favour of the Arab banks.

The capital adequacy ratio of the 100 Arab banks was more favourable than that of the first 500 world banks, he said.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### EC ends privileges for Saudi exports

BRUSSELS (R) — The 12 European Community (EC) governments agreed Monday to end duty free access for some Saudi Arabian petrochemical exports because they had more than 20 per cent of the Community market, an EC spokesman said. The tariff concessions had been granted under the General System of Preferences (GSP) which aims to help the exports of developing countries by lowering or eliminating tariffs for a small quota of particular products. Despite objections from six countries — Britain, France, West Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark and Italy — EC foreign ministers agreed on the GSP package for 1989 with restrictions for the seven Saudi petrochemicals. The dissenters had argued that although the tariff concession covered only a tiny fraction of Saudi exports, ending it would send an unfortunate political signal to an important country. The duty free quota for the seven products — methanol, styrene, melamine, ethylene glycol and three forms of poly-ethylene — will be halved in 1989 and eliminated completely the following year.

### Japan raises wages for armed forces

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese cabinet Tuesday approved a big wage rise for the country's armed forces, lifting defence expenditure even further beyond the controversial one per cent of GNP limit breached last year. Kyoto News Agency said the extra 36.6 billion yen (\$305 million) salary increase for the year ending March 31, 1989, would take Japan's defence budget this year to 1.023 per cent of gross national product (GNP). The government restricted military spending to one per cent of GNP from 1976 until last year when the limit was breached partly due to demands by the United States that Japan shoulder a bigger share of its own defence costs. That increase prompted criticism from some neighbouring Asian nations, mindful of Japan's military aggression during World War II. A defence agency spokesman said the extra spending would take total military spending to 3,736.9 billion yen (\$31.14 billion) in the current financial year.

### Hungary, Israel agree to air link

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian airline Malev and the Israeli airline El Al have agreed to start passenger service linking the two countries beginning this week, the official Hungarian news agency MTI said Monday. MTI said the first flight will leave Budapest for Tel Aviv Thursday, although it did not specify which carrier will be involved. "The Hungarian airline company Malev and the Israeli El Al have agreed to launch the Budapest-Tel Aviv flight Nov. 24," MTI said. Direct flights will link the two cities in both directions on certain days during December, the Hungarian news agency said. MTI added that next spring there will be two charter flights a week in both directions with the number expected to increase to four during the summer. "Malev intends to open an office in Tel Aviv in the first quarter of next year," MTI said. "Israel plans to extend

the routes to include New York-Budapest-Tel Aviv and Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv to handle package tours."

### Turkey buys cattle to boost milk yields

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is importing 100,000 head of prime cattle from the United States and West Germany to improve its milk production, sources in the livestock trade said Tuesday. Nearly 38,000 Holstein-Friesians and breeding heifers have arrived in Turkey under the four-year project, also aimed at producing quality, registered herds. The sources said Turkey wanted to raise milk output from an average of 1,000 litres for cow a year, to Western European and U.S. levels of between 5,000 and 6,000 litres. "The imported cows will be artificially inseminated with imported semen, one source said. "The programme includes looking after the cows and providing management training on hygiene and feeding," he added. Turkey has about 12 million cattle, many of them locally-raised or cross-breeds. The quality of herds is generally low because of poor initial purchases in Europe. The United States is selling Holstein-Friesians to Turkey under its export promotion programme, which also includes rice, vegetable oil and corn. Holstein-Friesians can cost up to \$2,300 each.

### Malaysian economy strengthens

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Malaysia's economy grew in the second quarter of 1988 with the gross national product increasing 10.6 per cent and its trade surplus up 10 per cent, the nation's central bank said Monday. That was the economy's best performance since the first quarter of 1980, the bank said in the quarterly report. Manufacturing continued to lead growth, helped by a strong performance from the mining sector and recovery in agriculture and forestry, the report said. Malaysia's trade surplus rose to 3.3 billion ringgits (\$1.23 billion) during the quarter from three billion ringgits (\$1.12 billion) in the first quarter, and from 2.8 billion ringgits (\$1.05 billion) in the second quarter of 1987, the central bank said. The higher trade surplus was due mostly to increased exports, it said. The bank said private industry also showed sustained growth during the quarter. "The number of applications received by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority for new projects and plant expansion increased from 164 in the preceding quarter to 259 in the quarter under review while the number of projects approved increased from 62 to 177," it said.

### Tanzania wants more investments

DAR ES SALAAM (AP) — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged private investors to put their money in productive sectors like agriculture, mining, tourism, fishing and manufacturing to help revive Tanzania's economy. "The economic situation remains critical and will remain the main challenge for sometime to come," said Mwinyi in an interview the independent weekly Financial Times published Sunday.

## Ford, Carter offer suggestions to Bush

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford said in a report released Monday that the Bush administration could reduce the nation's budget deficit by \$40 billion annually by raising non-income taxes while cutting spending.

Carter and Ford met with Bush to present their report, entitled "American agenda." A host of influential people, including former secretary of state Henry Kissinger and ex-treasury secretary Michael Blumenthal, contributed ideas to the report.

The ex-presidents listed the budget deficit, which is expected to reach more than \$150 billion this year, as the no. 1 priority for the Bush administration.

Other proposed priorities, ranked in descending order, are national security and arms control, the savings and loan crisis, Third World debt and international trade, the fate of children at risk and U.S. relations with the allies.

The presidents said Bush's second tier of priorities — issues of compelling and intrinsic importance but not requiring immediate action — should be productivity and education; U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Mexico, Nicaragua and Central America; the environment and drugs.

The report suggests taking a number of steps until the budget

is balanced. They include holding defence spending at the current level, adjusted for inflation, for four years; agriculture price supports and public works and transportation appropriations, while increasing taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, beer and wine.

Bush has said he and his economic team will move swiftly to tackle the deficits once he takes office Jan. 20. He has promised, however, not to raise taxes.

On national security, the report suggests that the United States continue research on Star Wars. The two former presidents said, however, that they do not believe a total missile defence shield is possible. They also recommended on-going talks with the Soviet Union on reducing conventional and strategic weapons.

Other key issues dealt with in the report are:

— International trade and Third World debt. The report proposes upgrading the position of the U.S. trade representative and making early threats of retaliation against blatantly unfair trade practices. It also suggests strengthening dispute mechanisms in multilateral trade pacts.

— U.S. relations with the allies. The report says Bush should reassure the allies in Europe and the Pacific that U.S. commitments will be kept and that stability and progress on arms control policy will be maintained.

## S.Africa beats oil ban

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The current oil glut and availability of tankers has enabled South Africa to meet its foreign oil needs, though most oil-producing nations bar sales there, a U.N. panel said Tuesday.

In a written report to the General Assembly, the 11-nation group recommended that the Security Council urgently impose a mandatory oil boycott to complement an 11-year-old ban on arms shipments to South Africa.

The panel, which the General Assembly set up in 1986, said an embargo would accord with policies declared by most oil-exporting, oil-shipping and oil-handling states, including the council's permanent members that have

the right of veto.

South Africa could maintain current levels of oil stocks for only six or seven months if there was a total ban on foreign supplies, the report said. At present, it said, few countries considered violation of the embargo to be criminal.

The report said international oil trading, processing and distribution were partly controlled by trans-national companies like British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil, Shell and Total.

Referring to shipping companies, it said the global tanker fleet was split among many small concerns most of which were not owned either by producing or processing firms and many of which used flags of convenience.

## Oil prices surge on Iranian remarks

VIENNA (R) — World petroleum prices jumped Tuesday after Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azagadeh said he thought OPEC ministers meeting in Vienna could clinch a deal soon to rein in overproduction in a glutted market.

The Iranian minister's remarks were the first sign that six days of behind-the-scenes bargaining may have made progress in breaking a deadlock between Tehran and Baghdad over output and injected a sudden mood of optimism into world markets.

As the pace of negotiations went into top gear, Azagadeh told reporters: "I think we can reach an agreement."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had set itself a deadline of Wednesday in its attempt to heal the rift between Iran and Iraq which has

blocked a deal to limit oil production and restore the group's credibility on markets.

OPEC's news agency OPEC-NA, quoting sources close to several delegations, said the intensive consultations among oil ministers Tuesday suggested the conference might be "moving towards a breakthrough."

It quoted the sources as saying the emphasis of the multilateral talks was on "a production agreement to which all member countries would be signatories."

OPEC Secretary-General Rikman Lukman told reporters he was optimistic that the group would reach an accord, but not necessarily as early as Wednesday.

Asked how an hour-long meeting with Iran's Azagadeh had gone, he said: "They've gone very well."

Asked if he was now more optimistic than before, he said "very optimistic," adding the OPEC talks had "a very good chance of success."

In reply to a question about whether he thought an agreement could be reached by the next scheduled full ministerial OPEC meeting set for Wednesday morning, he said: "Tomorrow I don't know, we will see."

North Sea Brent oil, the most widely traded international crude, jumped 35 cents a barrel for immediate delivery on Azagadeh's remarks to \$12.50, or 50 cents above Monday's close. Middle East crude prices, including the major OPEC grade Dubai, rose strongly.

Oil market analysts monitoring the OPEC talks in Vienna said it was too early to say whether an agreement was close, but one

said: "Things look better than they did on Monday."

Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Hisham Nazer would not comment on whether OPEC had made a breakthrough or not.

When asked by reporters about Azagadeh's comments, he said: "That's good news, if it is true."

## Canadian dollar rallies

NEW YORK (R) — Americans hailed the Canadian election Tuesday, buying up Canadian dollars in the wee hours of the morning and looking ahead to a new era of free trade.

Only moments after it was certain that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative Party had won reelection, American traders started buying Canadian dollars on telephones at the Canadian consulate in New York.

"It's a confirmation of best scenario rumours," said Chris Evans, a Salomon brothers vice president.

Hectic trading sent the Canadian dollar up to \$1.1960 from 1.2060 late Monday and 1.23 last Friday, a big jump in a currency by any standards.

"This takes it (Canadian dollar) to where it was about three weeks ago," Evans said.

"Canada today was in the spotlight of the world," said William Walker, a New York lawyer who has worked on U.S. teams negotiating with the Canadians.

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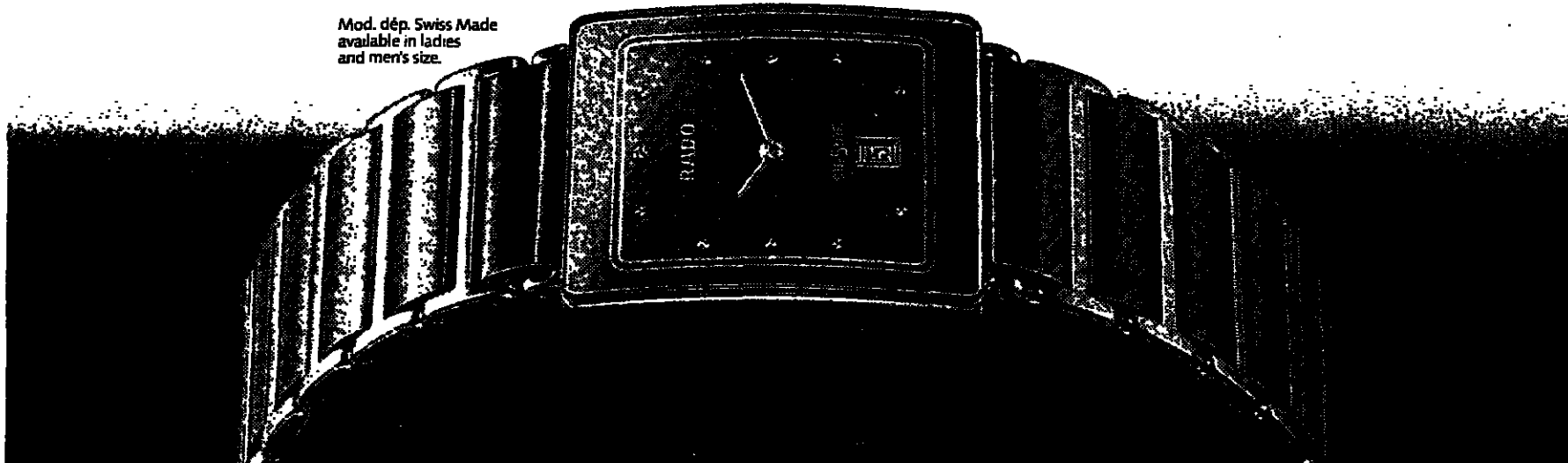
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### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday Nov. 22, 1988					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	462.0	464.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	379.4	381.3
Pound Sterling	841.8	846.0	Dutch guilder	237.1	238.3
Deutschemark	367.4	368.7	Swedish crown	76.7	77.0
Swiss franc	317.6	319.2	Italian lira (for 100)	36.0	36.2
French franc	78.2	78.6	Belgian franc (for 10)	127.7	128.3

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8255/65	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1975/85	Canadian dollar	
	1.7275/82	Deutschemark	
	1.9480/90	Dutch guilders	
	1.4530/37	Swiss francs	
	36.19/22	Belgian francs	
	5.9040/90	French francs	
	1283.5/1284.5	Italian lire	
	121.50/60	Japanese yen	
	6.0300/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.5300/50	Norwegian crowns	
	6.6700/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	416.40/416.80	U.S. dollars	

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares extended losses suffered over the past week as bearish sentiment continued to dominate the market. The All Ordinaries index slipped 4.1 to 1,478.8.

TOKYO — Prices closed firmer after recording small gains most of the day. The Nikkei index rose 145.86 to a record close of 29,430.12.

HONG KONG — Stocks ended the day strongly, mainly on buying of property shares, but one dealer said the market was still thin. The Hang Seng index gained 16.92 to 2,598.79.

SINGAPORE — The market rebounded on widespread bargain-hunting, encouraged by news of Singapore's increased exports in October. The Straits Times industrial index rose 6.75 to 999.52.

BOMBAY — Exchange closed to let brokers settle outstanding business. The market will remain closed Wednesday for a Sikh religious festival. Trading resumes Thursday.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed above their lows of the day but still down as the latest fall in the dollar depressed the market. The DAX index fell 6.76 to 1,277.40.

ZURICH — Shares closed slightly higher across the board in hectic trading as many bearer shares staged a technical recovery from Monday's sharp losses. The Swiss index rose 4.8 to 891.3.

PARIS — Prices pared opening losses in a generally quiet morning session, with limited interest on the last day of the account month.

LONDON — Equities hit their day's highs in the afternoon as Wall Street rallied from an easier start. But trading remained subdued ahead of Friday's October U.K. balance of payments data. At 1532 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 9.1 to 1,820.8.

NEW YORK — Stocks turned mixed in mid-morning after a rally led by blue chip bargain-hunting failed. The Dow was up two to 2,068.



## SPORTS IN BRIEF

## Soviets increase lead in Chess Olympiad

SALONIKA (R) — The champion Soviet Union team stretched their lead to three points at the Chess Olympiad Monday after the eighth round, despite lackluster results against Yugoslavia. Soviet ex-world champion Anatoly Karpov and Vassily Ivanchuk, playing with the white pieces, only managed draws against Predrag Nikolic and Dragoljub Velimirovic of Yugoslavia respectively. Nevertheless world champion Gary Kasparov impressively beat Lubomir Ljubojevic with the black pieces, taking his personal total to 5.5 points from six games, the best result for the top players at the tournament.

## Alen widens lead in British rally

ENGLAND (R) — Markku Alen, winner of more world championship rallies than any other driver, was all but unstoppable Monday in search of his first victory in an event he has never won, the British RAC rally. The 37-year-old Finn drove his Lancia Delta relentlessly through the icy Welsh forests to Harrogate, winning all but four of the day's 13 stages and amassing a lead of 3½ minutes over second-placed Swede Bjorn Waldegard.

## Hurlier Carl Hubbell dead at 85

SCOTTSDALE (R) — Carl Hubbell, one of the greatest left-handed pitchers in baseball history, died in hospital Monday from injuries suffered in a car accident Sunday. He was 84. Hubbell incurred serious head and chest injuries when the car he was driving struck a metal pole on a street in nearby Mesa. Police said Hubbell, who had a heart attack in 1977, may have been stricken again before crashing.

## Soviet driver detained by police

ENGLAND (AP) — A nine-time Soviet auto rally champion, Evgeny Tumuljich, faces a court appearance after an alleged traffic violation during his first appearance in the Lombard RAC rally, police said Tuesday. Tumuljich has been forced to retire from the prestigious round-Britain race Sunday after being stopped, reportedly for alleged speeding on the shoulder of the A1 highway.

## S. Africa ignores ban

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A track official said Monday that South Africa will invite a contingent of American athletes to return next year for a second boycott-busting athletics tour. Fourteen U.S. track and field athletes competed in a series of meets in South Africa in October.

## Jabbar takes a bow

NEW YORK (AP) — The farewell tour of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar already is being compared to the dizzying good-bye said to Julius Erving two seasons ago.

Abdul-Jabbar, 41, in his final season with the Los Angeles Lakers after 20 years in the National Basketball Association, will begin the 25-stop farewell in his hometown Tuesday night when the Lakers meet the New York Knicks at Madison Square Garden.

He warned that fans shouldn't expect him to react like Erving. He called the Philadelphia 76ers superstar "a more outgoing, public person" who dealt better with such hoopla.

"I had a lot of caution and suspicion with the press early in my career, but about eight years ago I found that if I gave them (reporters) a chance, they gave me a chance to be myself,"

Abdul-Jabbar said. "That's changed the image of me for the better."

Abdul-Jabbar said a farewell tour like the one planned this season "would have been inconceivable 10 years ago. I probably would have just slipped out the back door."

He said Tuesday night's visit to Madison Square Garden would be special, even as he admits he doesn't consider New York home.

"It's been a long time since my intense association with New York," Abdul-Jabbar said Monday. "I feel L.A. is my home now, not New York. But there still is a lot of emotion associated with my hometown. I'm not used

to being greeted warmly at Madison Square Garden."

He said there was speculation about him being traded to New York while he was still with the Milwaukee Bucks in the 1970s, but none since he went to Los Angeles.

"Los Angeles was adamant in keeping me there," he said. "There was never any thought about returning to New York."

The 2.18-metre center is less a part of the Lakers' offense now than ever in his career. After having his 787-game double-figure scoring streak stopped last season, he has scored in double figures only once in eight games this season.

Abdul-Jabbar is averaging 7.4 points and 5.9 rebounds per game, with his best effort a 16-point, 12-rebound performance at San Antonio Nov. 5. He has not scored in double figures since then.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in his scoring days.

## Children's walking race set for Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Amateur Athletics Federation (JAAF) organizes an open walking race for children between the ages of three and 12 on Friday morning, Nov. 25.

The two-and-a-half-kilometre race will start from the Amman Stadium at 9:00 a.m.

Mickey Mouses join family members of the children who take part in the contest.

The JAAF invites all sports enthusiasts to join the programme by registering their names and collect the designed sportshirt from the JAAF offices at the Sports Palace. Al Hussein Youth City.

## Heysel trial, a long way from the lights

BRUSSELS (AP) — A month after it opened in a blaze of publicity, the Heysel stadium soccer riot trial has lost much public interest.

Gone are the klieg lights, the cameras and the reporters who thronged the justice palace during the initial days of the trial of 26 Britons, charged in the deaths of 39 spectators at the 1985 European Champions Cup final.

Gone, too, are the crowds of spectators at the trial. One day last week only eight people sat in the public gallery.

In Belgium, where the Heysel stadium riots caused a government crisis, coverage of trial has disappeared from the front pages of newspapers.

Even the 26 defendants, charged with causing the worst riots in European soccer, have gone home after an initial round of questioning, and the case seems set to lumber into 1989.

On trial for the May 29, 1985, rioting prior to a match between Liverpool and Juventus Turin.

the defendants are awaiting summons to give more testimony. They face 10 years in prison if convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

The trial's focus shifted to the questioning of three Belgian defendants — two senior police officers and a soccer federation official — who are charged with mismanaging the organization of the cup final.

Has the public grown bored with the Heysel stadium case? "Certainly," said Pierre Legros, a defence lawyer.

"The attention of the public has waned because it has become so technical and legalistic," he said.

The trial has often bogged down in haggling over legal procedures and the fact that Dutch, French and English are used without simultaneous translations. Questions and answers are translated in succession in each language, and this does not make for speedy or exciting proceedings.

Thus, what was widely expected to be a trial of soccer hooliganism has become a slow-moving, legalistic process that plods along without much excitement. In addition, the court has been in session only three days a week.

During the trial's opening days, their lawyers put up a bitter fight to obtain free copies of the court file which runs into tens of thousands of pages. When their request was denied, there were stormy scenes as defence lawyers stomped out of the courtroom.

Also early on, the trial relieved the horror of the Heysel stadium as it viewed a 60-minute videotape of the mayhem before the Liverpool-Juventus match. Of the 39 people who died, 34 were Juventus fans.

The packed courtroom was eerily silent as the court watched Liverpool fans charge into an adjacent stand, causing a panic in which the victims were trampled or crushed to death.

"It was very dramatic," said

Legros of the trial's early days. "But now we have arrived at a more technical level. For us lawyers, it becomes really fascinating."

The earlier chaotic scenes of lawyers racing out of the courtroom sparked a debate about the differences between the British and Belgian legal systems.

"It (the trial) is not only chaotic but the whole thing has deteriorated into absolute and utter shambles," complained Sir Harry Livermore, the main defence lawyer for the Britons, at one point.

"The impression that is given in England and elsewhere will be lamentable," he said.



The victims of the Heysel tragedy

## Tyson's saga continues

NEW YORK (AP) — Around Mike Tyson, the most frequent words these days are: "I'll sue."

The heavyweight boxing champion is involved in three litigations with his estranged wife, Robin Givens.

Bill Cayton, Tyson's manager, probably is about to sue promoter Don King.

"I have nothing specific to report," Cayton said Wednesday, a day after his lawyers met with King's.

"There is a possibility it may be resolved prior to our taking it to court," Cayton said.

King has said he has a four-year exclusive promotional contract with Tyson.

"It's totally illegal," Cayton said. "I have manager's contract for three years, six months, and I decide who he fights and when he fights."

Cayton said he had offered King a fight-by-fight promotional contract, with Tyson making the decisions.

While Tyson reportedly wants King to have an exclusive promotional deal, Cayton said, "It's not in Mike Tyson's best interests."

Cayton and Tyson were in court during the summer, but they settled the lawsuit and Cayton remains as Tyson's manager.

Meanwhile, Tyson's scheduled Jan. 14 defense against Frank Bruno seems unlikely to happen.

Seth Abraham, a senior officer of HBO which provides paid television services nationwide, said, "I would take a miracle, like parting the Red Sea" for the fight to happen Jan. 14.

It's more likely the match will take place in March or April.

Tyson has not fought since knocking out Michael Spinks in 91 seconds June 28 at Atlantic City, New Jersey. It's his longest layoff since he turned pro March 6, 1985.

Givens' sues

Robin Givens, his estranged wife, filed a \$125 million libel suit against the heavyweight champion.

In the lawsuit filed in federal court, the 23-year-old actress, who appears in the TV show "head of the class" accused Tyson of holding her up "to

public contempt, ridicule, embarrassment and prejudice" for remarks he made that were quoted by the New York Post.

Last month, Givens had announced that she would not seek or accept any money in her divorce from Tyson.

Among Tyson's quotations in the Post article that angered Givens:

"She manipulated me. ... Now it turns out she was lying when she said she didn't want anything from me."

"The nature of those two women (Givens and her mother, Ruth Roper) is to be mean and vindictive. She said she wants nothing, but she refused to sign a release."

"And she (Givens) stole money from me when we were together."

The Post was not named as a defendant in the lawsuit, which described the article as "false, defamatory, malicious and libelous." The newspaper had no immediate comment.

Tyson and Givens, married Feb. 7, have both filed for divorce and he is also seeking an annulment.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

## THE VANISHING TRICK

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A J 8 3  
♥ A Q 7 3  
♦ 9 6 4 2  
♣ K 5 2

WEST  
♠ Q J 10  
♥ Q 9 7 6 4 2  
♦ Void  
♣ Q 10 8 5

EAST  
♠ 9 8 7 4 3  
♥ K 10 5  
♦ J 10 8 5  
♣ J

SOUTH  
♠ K 6 5 2  
♥ Void  
♦ K 9 6 4 2  
♣ A K 7 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠. The ability of an expert declarer to make tricks disappear into thin air would be the envy of many a magician. We are sure that both David Copperfield and Doug Henning would have been delighted to have performed this feat of legerdemain.

Despite his good hand and strong diamond holding, North did not feel it necessary to bid more than one heart at his first turn. When South confirmed diamond length and slam

interest by cue-bidding his first-round club control, North bid what he thought his side could make.

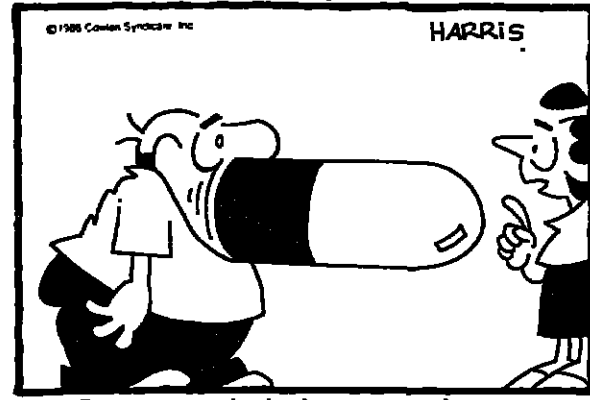
West led the top of his spade sequence, and it looked like the contract was routine. However, matters took on a different hue when declarer won the ace of spades and cashed the ace of diamonds, to find East with a trump trick. And there was the problem of a losing club.

Skillful play and a dollop of luck combined to help declarer get home. He crossed to the ace of clubs, cashed the king of spades and ruffed a spade. When he led another club from the table, it would not be discarded a heart and declarer's king won.

Another spade ruff provided the entry to dummy to cash the ace of hearts for a club discard. A heart ruff and a trump to the queen reduced East to two trumps and a spade, while declarer held K-9 of trumps and a losing club. A heart was led from dummy, and East's goose was cooked. If he discarded, declarer would score his nine of trumps for the fulfilling trick. But ruffing high proved no better. Declarer simply discarded his club loser and he was sure to take the last two tricks poised with his K-9 of trumps. Making six-odd.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"One capsule helps control your appetite all day long."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SELLI

AGDEA

BRAJEB

DOBOLY

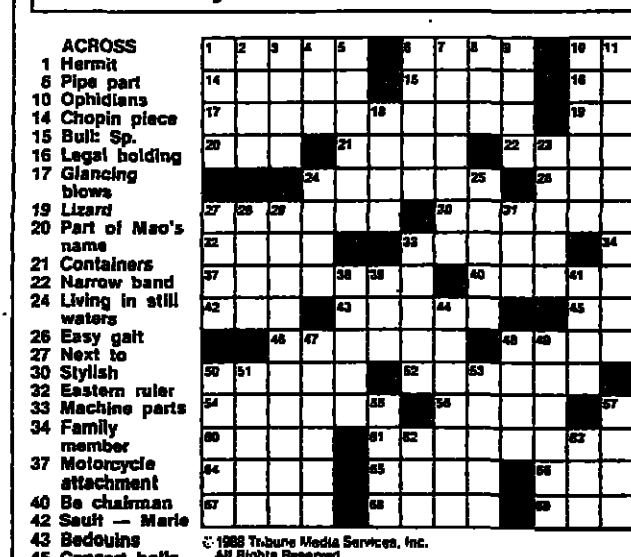


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO IRATE VIRTUE WHOLLY  
Answer: A family that lives within its income usually has to learn to do this—LIVE WITHOUT

## THE Daily Crossword by Russell McDowell



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

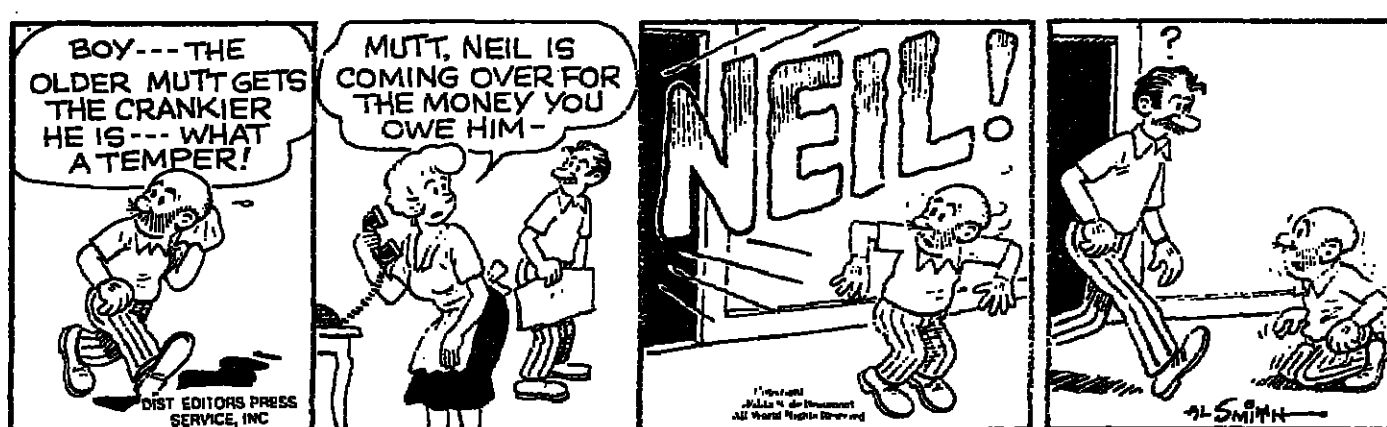
ACROSS  
1 Hermit  
6 Pipe part  
10 Ophiids  
14 Chopin piece  
15 Built Sp.  
16 Legal holding  
17 Glancing blows  
19 Zard  
20 Part of Mao's name  
21 Containers  
22 Narrow band  
23 Living in still waters  
26 Easy gait  
27 Next to  
30 Stylish  
32 Eastern ruler  
33 Machine parts  
34 Family member  
37 Motorcycle attachment  
40 Be chairman  
42 Sash — Marie  
43 Bedouins  
45 Concert halls  
46 Tomboy  
48 Erstein  
50 A Star  
52 Stage remarks  
54 Divine utterance  
56 Press  
57 Mined  
60 Comte Jay  
61 Swimming method  
64 Book man: abbe  
65 Youth suffix  
68 Duck  
69 Let it be  
68 Gaelic  
68 Loop

DOWN  
1 — we forget  
2 A Skoner  
3 Uncles  
4 Dutch commune  
5 Relaxed  
6 Assigned task  
7 Upper level  
8 Before  
9 Rock growth  
10 Startles  
11 Juxtaposed  
12 Ride a bicycle  
13 Reptile  
18 Port e.g.  
20 Demi—  
24 Roma money  
25 Gambling game  
27 Para voice  
28 Give off  
29 Oblique look  
31 Go wrong  
33 Prescription word  
35 Czech river  
36 Squashy clean  
38 "Ship of the desert"  
39 Onseis  
41 Weaps  
44 In addition  
47 Louise May  
48 Fussos  
49 Austers  
50 Entangling weapons  
51 Vertical  
53 A Castle  
56 Punta del  
57 Dimwit  
58 Small guitars  
59 Richard of films  
62 Comparative suffix  
63 — de Janeiro

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



مكتبة ابن خلدون



# Kosovo braces for violence

**PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (AP)** — Calm settled over the restive southern province of Kosovo Tuesday, but authorities braced for more sporadic protests against the forced ouster of two ethnic Albanian leaders.

Newspapers in the republic of Serbia, which is pushing for more control over Kosovo, attacked ethnic Albanian leaders for failing to control the unrest.

Strong pressure was applied to quell the unrest Monday, with hundreds of Communist Party activists dispatched to schools, homes and factories throughout the province to urge students and workers to stay off the streets. Repeated threats of unspecified "emergency measures" also came from provincial Communist Party leaders, but about 7,000

people defied the warnings Monday.

The protests erupted after the two resignations were announced last Thursday and swelled into the biggest protests Kosovo has seen under communist rule.

The streets of Kosovo's capital, Pristina, were outwardly calm Tuesday. But the state news agency Tanjug noted that "this does not guarantee there will be no demonstrations, even sporadic ones, in Pristina and possibly elsewhere."

It was encouraging, Tanjug

noted, that no strikes or school boycotts had occurred, as authorities feared after up to 100,000 ethnic Albanians took to the streets over the weekend to demand the reinstatement of leaders ousted under pressure from Serbian Communist Party leader Slobodan Milosevic.

Milosevic Monday urged a crackdown on unidentified leaders of the alleged "counterrevolution" by Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority.

He spoke to a three-day Serbian Communist Party conference where other speakers repeatedly backed his call for personnel changes in Kosovo.

Kosovo's communist leadership is due to review last week's two controversial resignations at a meeting later this week.

Serbs charge that the ethnic Albanians want Kosovo turned into a full-fledged republic independent of Serbia so they can eventually secede and unite the region, an ancient Serbian heartland, with neighbouring Albania.

Serbian press commentaries have implied that the current wave of unrest was carefully organised, without identifying the leaders.

"As long as the question of the organisers of mass protests remains unanswered, we are not sure how to qualify this revolt," the Belgrade daily Borba said Tuesday.

It attacked Kosovo's acting Communist Party chief, ethnic Albanian Renzi Koljgeci, who was reported by Slovenian television to have collapsed from ex-

haustion Monday after 70 hours without sleep.

Borba said Koljgeci failed to inspire confidence after he admitted late Saturday that protests had raged beyond the control of Kosovo's communist leadership.

The Kosovo unrest, sparked by ethnic tensions, contrasted with very different rallies in the liberal northern republic of Slovenia Monday, called to demand more democracy.

About 10,000 people braved driving snow in Slovenia's capital of Ljubljana and another 3,000 rallied in the nearby town of Celje.

They also called for an unprecedented republic-wide referendum on controversial changes in the Yugoslav constitution.



John Kennedy campaigning in 1960 (Sygma photo)

## Dallas quietly marks Kennedy assassination

**DALLAS (AP)** — The city where President John F. Kennedy was killed planned to mark the 25th anniversary of his assassination Tuesday with private remembrances but no official ceremony.

Although city officials planned nothing official, hundreds flocked Monday to Dealey Plaza, where Kennedy was mortally wounded Nov. 22, 1963, and other organisations planned remembrances Tuesday at Parkland Memorial Hospital, where Kennedy was taken after being shot, and the Texas theatre, where Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested hours after the assassination.

On Monday, the focus was the memorial that marks the tragic location: A stone slab inscribed with Kennedy's name and surrounded by partial walls.

Ernest Saucedo, 20, of Dallas, hadn't been born when Kennedy died, but he visited the memorial anyway.

"I just made it my business to come by," Saucedo said. "I just feel I needed to come by. This is history."

Raul Miranda, 40, in Dallas for a convention, decided to visit the memorial before returning home to Los Angeles.

"It's something that I can tell my kids what happened," he said. "I'm going to tell them that 25 years ago this event changed the history of the United States, the history of the world."

At Parkland, five doctors and nurses who were at the hospital when the president arrived were to participate in a discussion

Tuesday.

At the Texas theatre, Dallas-area artists, poets and musicians planned a series of exhibits and live performances.

In front of a plaque at the Dealey Plaza Memorial to Kennedy lay a small American flag with a bouquet of flowers. Across the street is the Texas School Book Depository building, where authorities say Oswald opened fire on Kennedy's motorcade from a sixth-floor window.

The attention given the 25th anniversary has roused more interest than usual in the site, said Gary Mead, who drove one of several tour buses that stopped at the memorial Monday.

Dallas native Darrell Jordan, making his first visit to Dealey Plaza, spent about an hour Monday touring the area. He said he was disappointed the city and county planned no formal anniversary ceremonies, but said he thought he understood why.

"They (local officials) worked 25 years to try to get the nation to forget it," he said.

The Dallas County Democratic Party, which had been in charge of the official observance, last marked the anniversary five years ago. Since then, it has sponsored ceremonies each May in honour of Kennedy's birthday.

"We got the impression that the family preferred we remember the happier moment celebrating his birth," county party Chairman Sandy Kress said. "We think the family was right, and we feel good about what we're doing."

## Queen Elizabeth opens parliament

**LONDON (AP)** — Amid glittering pageantry, Queen Elizabeth II opened a new session of parliament Tuesday, announcing government plans to force political candidates in Northern Ireland to renounce violence and to impose new controls on Britain's controversial secret service.

The monarch, wearing a long white gown and the state imperial crown, outlined the far-reaching legislative programme before ermine-robed peers, diplomats and other members of the royal family assembled in the House of Lords.

By tradition, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose officials wrote the speech, and the other members of the House of Commons stood crowded shoulder-to-shoulder at the back of the chamber.

The queen's speech, the 10th written by the conservative government since Thatcher won power in 1979, also spelt out plans to sell off the state-owned water and electricity utilities.

Together, the sales, bitterly opposed by the opposition Labour party, are the biggest and most controversial of Thatcher's massive privatisation programme and will likely more than double the current proceeds of some £20 billion (\$36 billion).

Crowds gathered in bright winter sunshine and cheered as the 62-year-old monarch and her husband, Prince Philip, travelled to parliament from Buckingham Palace in a new horse-drawn coach, a bicentennial gift from Australia.

Traffic ground to a halt in parts of central London as the procession headed by the Australia state coach and scarlet — and gold-jacketed footmen approached parliament.

The £120,000 (\$218,000) coach, the first new royal coach since 1910, replaced the Irish state coach traditionally used for the state opening of parliament. The coach, drawn by four grey horses, was decorated at the queen's request with a kangaroo and the Australian coat of arms instead of the royal arms.

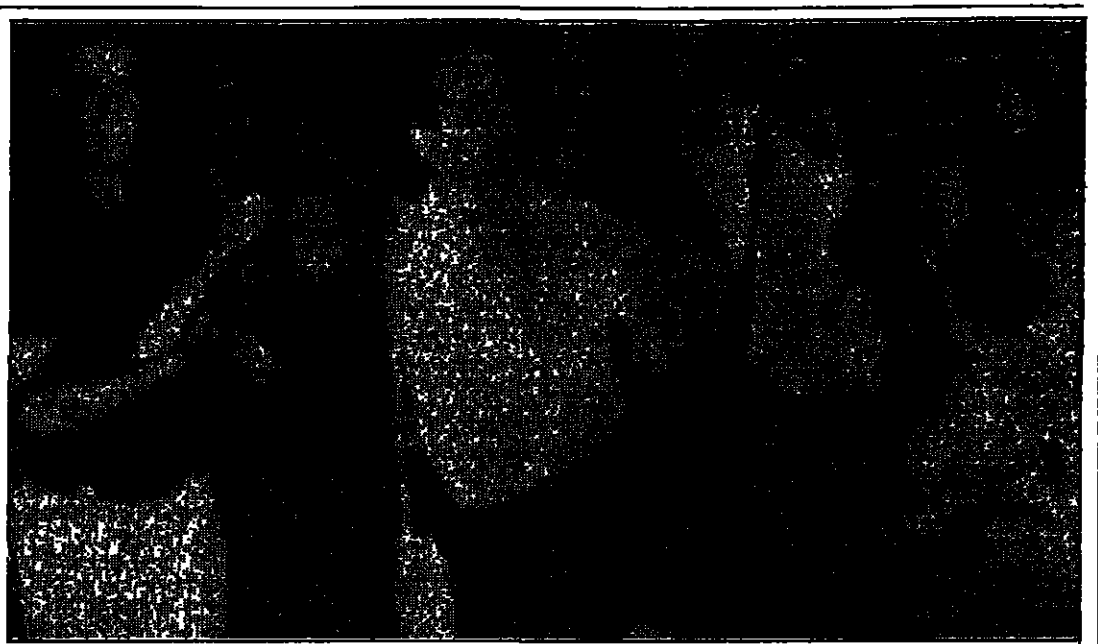
Australia is among 17 former British colonies which continue to recognise the queen as their head of state as well as head of the 48-nation Commonwealth, the loose association of what was the British empire.

The 10-minute speech read by the queen outlined 16 new pieces of legislation the government plans to introduce.

"A bill will be introduced to put the security service on a statutory basis," said the queen, announcing that formal operating rules will be drawn up for the first time for Britain's MI5 counter-intelligence service.

It remained unclear, however, whether the bill will make accountable to parliament the shadowy service, whose existence British governments long refused even to formally acknowledge. Government officials said the measures would not apply to MI6, the intelligence-gathering service.

Some analysts predicted the bill will concentrate on tightening MI5 agent's oaths of secrecy



A bodyguard of a close friend of the late Christina Onassis kicks a photographer who was taking a photo of the late Greek heiress' friend in Buenos Aires.

## Christina Onassis to be buried on private island

**ATHENS (Agencies)** — Greek shipping heiress Christina Onassis will be buried on her family's private island of Skorpios in the Ionian Sea Saturday, a source close to her family said Tuesday.

Onassis, 37, who died in Buenos Aires last Saturday of a heart attack, will be flown to Athens for a public funeral service Friday. Her fourth husband, Frenchman Thierry Roussel, is expected to accompany the body.

She will be buried next to her father Aristotle and brother Alexander, in a courtyard next to a tiny chapel located in the centre of the picturesque island.

Aristotle Onassis, confidant of kings and political personalities, founded the shipping empire that became the centre of his worldwide interests ranging from real estate to mining. He died in Paris in 1975 and his son was killed in a 1973 air crash at Athens airport.

When Aristotle died, he left a fortune estimated at \$1 billion, half of which were placed in a public benefit foundation, named after his son. The remainder was inherited by Christina.

Argentina's Clarin newspaper reported Monday that Onassis

was planning to marry the brother of one of her best friends, Marina Dodero, who found Onassis' unconscious body at her home outside the capital Saturday morning.

Quoting sources within the Buenos Aires Greek community, the newspaper said Onassis had planned to marry Dodero's brother, Jorge Thomelekoglou, within the next 15 days.

The Diarios Y Noticias news agency called Thomelekoglou a "quiet businessman." The family is not speaking to reporters.

## Latvia debates Kremlin plans

**MOSCOW (R)** — The parliament of Soviet Latvia, one of three Baltic republics seeking more independence from Moscow, debated planned changes to the Soviet constitution Tuesday but looked set not to reject the amendments outright.

The assembly in neighbouring Estonia has already sparked a confrontation with Moscow by throwing out the proposals and assuming a right to veto Soviet laws. The Kremlin denounced the move as unconstitutional.

Lithuania's parliament has also expressed opposition to the changes on the grounds that they encroach on its formal rights to secession from the Soviet Union. But it has stopped short of following Estonia's example and declaring its own sovereignty.

Latvia's highest state body, the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), recommended revisions to Moscow's drafts in proposals published in the republic's press last weekend.

"A number of the proposed

changes to the USSR constitution do not correspond with the principle of equal rights and sovereignty of the union republics," a Praesidium statement signed by Latvian President Anatoly Gorbunov said.

"The Politburo must know that from our point of view this project was not worked out sufficiently democratically," the Latvian newspaper Sovetskaya Molodyozh quoted Gorbunov as telling Kremlin ideology chief Vadim Medvedev Nov. 14.

"But we must clearly understand that complete rejection of these plans is not an alternative," he said.

Before Latvia's parliament met, a spokeswoman for the republic's popular front, an influential mass movement, said it had called for the rejection of the proposals and a declaration of sovereignty. But she doubted it would be adopted.

"It is different from Estonia," she said. "We still have a

bureaucratic system and many deputies who support it."

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has described the changes as a major stage in his programme for political reform and called for their approval at a special session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow Nov. 29.

The amendments provide for a new parliament with more powers than the existing rubber-stamp body and an executive presidency, a post virtually certain to be taken by Gorbachev himself.

Articles in the existing constitution, guaranteeing the formal sovereignty of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics and their theoretical right to secession, are left intact under the proposed changes.

But activists in the Baltic republics, which were independent states between the world wars, say these rights are undermined by other clauses in the draft legislation.

## Bush focuses on foreign affairs with Salinas talks

**WASHINGTON (R)** — President-elect Bush, still putting the finishing touches to his economic team, focuses on foreign affairs Tuesday with a day-trip to Texas to meet Mexican President-elect Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

The trip "is to symbolise the importance of our relations with our neighbour Mexico," Bush spokeswoman Sheila Tate said of the planned two hours of meetings in Houston.

"The object is to let the two men get to know each other," said Enrique Berruga, press secretary at Mexico's embassy here. "As presidents-elect, they are not in a position to commit themselves on anything right now."

Salinas is to be sworn in Dec. 1 and Bush is to take the oath of office Jan. 20.

Washington underlined its keen interest in the economic and political stability of its southern neighbour by offering a \$3.5 billion line of credit last month to help Mexico get over a slump in the price of oil, its major export. U.S. officials are worried immigration will increase sharply if



George Bush

Mexico is forced to squeeze living standards further to keep up payments on its \$104 billion foreign debt.

Bush Monday named former treasury official Richard Darman, 45, as his budget chief. Bush vowed to cut the budget deficit and renewed his pledge to resist tax increases.

"Cutting the size of the federal

deficit is a top priority and let me simply re-emphasise that point today," Bush said.

Bush, who has said Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady will keep his post and serve as the administration's chief economic spokesman, hopes that assembling his economic team quickly will reassure financial markets worried about a budget deficit that reached \$155 billion in the last fiscal year.

Bush has selected former Treasury Secretary James Baker as his secretary of state and New Hampshire Governor John Sununu as White House chief of staff. On Monday he also told a news conference that Attorney General Richard Thornburgh and Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos would stay on in his cabinet.

Both Baker and Brady will join Bush in his meetings with Salinas, transition officials said.

On Monday Bush met former President Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, who gave him a fat book of policy recommendations prepared by American Agenda, a private organisation Ford and Carter jointly chair.

## Crisis hits UNHCR

By Waleed Sadi  
Special to the Jordan Times

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is facing one of his toughest seasonal decisions and a no-win situation at this time over naming a new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to succeed Jean-Pierre Hocke, whose three-year term ends this year.

On the one hand, Perez de Cuellar risks antagonising the important Western donors to the UNHCR if he chooses not to reappoint Hocke, while on the other he is sure to irk the core of the UNHCR staff who power the machinery of the humanitarian organisation.

Hocke, a Swiss national, served as the head of operations at the headquarters in Geneva of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) prior to being appointed UNHCR in 1986. It was understood then that he was "drafted" on the promising platform of bringing to UNHCR his action-oriented expertise in humanitarian endeavours and his no-nonsense approach to management. But, immediately after taking over the helm of UNHCR, Hocke embarked on a series of hefty restructuring measures that left his staff totally demoralised and dispirited. It was not long before charges were levelled against him of having taken precipitous decisions, without allowing for time and experience to come to grips with the "bugs" that his protagonists and supporters allege to have permeated the entire UNHCR system. The end result was the rapid loss of valuable and dedicated staff who were either reassigned to lesser responsibilities or simply forced out.

Hocke's opponents, who grew in number as he continued to exercise his "iron-fist" approaches to management, attribute the alarming state of affairs to Hocke's lack of experience with the U.N. system of operations and to the fact that unlike his predecessor he never occupied a high government post before taking over UNHCR.

A majority of the UNHCR staff alleges that the "demoralisation" has set in and it is so severe now at the organisation that "meltdown" has become imminent. Hocke is accused of being "dictatorial" and "insensitive" to others' points of view.

If the issue of Hocke's reappointment is left to his staff, he would not be reappointed. On the other hand, if the matter is left to the donor countries, on whose contributions UNHCR heavily relies, Hocke will be reappointed for another term at least. The secret of the success of Hocke with the donor countries could be found in his ability to accommodate governments on issues related to refugees, especially in areas relevant to protection of refugees and the right of asylum, particularly so in the past years when many industrialised countries became flooded with asylum-seekers and the concerned governments are now demanding "protection" for their own people.

Regardless of the right and wrong as far as Hocke and UNHCR are concerned, it remains a fact that the controversy is snowballing into proportions which might be difficult to contain.

Information contained in some U.N. documents have proved to be too incriminating against Hocke to be ignored. The March 1988 report of the U.N. panel on discrimination and other grievances contained some harsh language levelled against Hocke. The report asserted that, in the course of its making, investigators became aware of the gravity of the situation within UNHCR in terms of working conditions, which were described as deteriorating and contributing to a rapidly growing management crisis.

No wonder the secretary-general is taking his time before deciding on the future of UNHCR and Hocke. A dark-horse candidate could solve everybody's problems.

## COLUMN

### Affairs, divorce on minds of Japanese

**TOKYO (AP)** — Japanese male office workers dream most of having love affairs with their female colleagues, getting divorces or changing their jobs, said a recent survey by a local insurance company. The poll of 500 men, aged 20 to 60, by the Tokyo-based Enkoku Mutual Life Insurance Company also found that only 12.8 per cent said their employers require them to focus solely on work matters while in the office. The poll said 58.4 per cent reported they are allowed to read newspapers on the job and 50.8 per cent said they can leave the office on personal business during working hours.

### Koo Stark settles more libel suits

**LONDON (AP)** — U.S. actress Koo Stark accepted public apologies and undisclosed damages Monday from three tabloid newspapers she was suing for libel, said her lawyer. Attorney Keith Schilling told the high court the 32-year-old Stark had settled her lawsuits with the Mirror, the Sun and the News of the World. He said the Mirror has agreed to retract a December 1986 front-page story alleging actress Joan Collins realised her marriage to Peter Holm was over when she saw him with Stark on a romantic Mediterranean holiday. The events never took place, Schilling told the court. The settlement against the Sun was for its publication of false allegations that Miss Stark was seen "cavorting" with Holm on a Carlo beach and leading to the breakdown of Miss Collins' marriage. Schilling said, Miss Stark recently won £300,000 (\$544,500) libel damages against the Mirror's sister newspaper, the Sunday People, over false allegations she continued to date Prince Andrew after her marriage.

### Man writes love letters to Graf

**BOCA RATON, Florida (AP)** — A man who quit his job to pursue his obsession for West German tennis star Steffi Graf was arrested after scrawling a love message to her on a light pole, authorities said. Gil Guilmette, 27, of Montreal, was arrested Saturday and charged with criminal mischief for defacing public property and with trespassing because he parked his van on private property before writing his message, police said. He spent one night in jail and was released, the Palm Beach county Sheriff's department said Monday. "Steffi G: I like you. Meet me at the beach at 10 a.m. I am a young Montreal man," said the message, scrawled with a marker in French. Several love letters, newspaper clippings and magazines about the 19-year-old Graf were found in his van, where he appeared to be living, police said.

### 5 programmes win Emmys

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Five television programmes from Britain, Australia and the Netherlands won international Emmy Awards Monday night. Producers from 30 countries submitted a record 197 programmes to compete for the awards, given by the International Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The council also presented two awards for contributions in broadcasting. Cuban-born Goar Mestre was given the founders award in recognition of his lifetime of work in Latin American broadcasting. Mestre, 75, lives in Argentina. He began his career in radio broadcasting in 1943 with the purchase of Cuban radio network Circuito CMQ, the council said.

### Temple's name to be used for pop

**REDWOOD CITY, California (AP)** — Lawyers for Shirley Temple Black agreed to allow the owner of Encino-based Soda Pop Kids bottling company to label his drink "Shirley T" until a suit seeking to ban use of the name is decided in court. Bradley Weidman won the concession from Black, a former child actress, in San Mateo county superior court, where Judge V. Eugene McDonald had issued a preliminary injunction that bars Weidman from using the full name "Shirley Temple" to advertise his soda pop. The agreement allows the 26-year-old entrepreneur to undertake a national television advertising campaign for Shirley T, a cherry-flavoured drink. Black sued last month, charging Weidman with violating her privacy rights and of exploiting her name without her consent. She is a former U.S. ambassador to Ghana. Trial is expected early next year.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Brundtland wins Third World prize

**GENEVA (AP)** — Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has been awarded the Third World Foundation's annual \$100,000 prize for her leadership on environmental and development issues, it was announced Monday. Brundtland, chairwoman of the Geneva-based World Commission on Environment and Development, was cited for helping make ecological concerns "a priority agenda item for global action," promoting the link between development and the environment and emphasising the role of women in the Third World.

### U.N. gets \$150 million for refugees

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — More than \$150 million was pledged at a special meeting here Monday for U.N. refugee activities during 1989. The pledges, announced by 47 governments, are for the work of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Jean-Pierre Hocke. The United States, the largest donor, promised more than \$84 million. A similar meeting last year raised contributions of just over \$120 million.

### FDA approves alpha-interferon use

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) said Monday it has approved the genetically engineered drug alpha-interferon to treat Kaposi's sarcoma, a painful cancer that mainly affects AIDS patients. The approval was based on test results in which up to 45 per cent of certain patients with AIDS showed marked improvement after treatment with high doses of alpha-interferon. Alpha-interferon is a natural protein already present in the body in small amounts.

### Kenya holds lawyer's passport

**NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)** — The chief justice Monday rejected a plea by an award-winning lawyer to convene a special court to determine if the government by continuing to withhold his passport denied him a constitutional right to travel. Gibson Kamau Kuria had applied through his lawyer, Murungi Kiraitu, for the convening of a constitutional court in a bid to get his passport, seized when he was detained for eight months without trial or charge last year. Kuria was awarded in absentia this year's Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award at Georgetown University because the government refused to return his passport for the trip to Washington. Justice Cecil Miller agreed with state attorney, Mijoo Ole Keiwa, that Kuria's application for a constitutional court was "misconceived." "The constitutional court can only be constituted where there is a constitutional point in the case," Keiwa had argued. "In this case there is no such constitutional point raised by the applicant."